The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6256.—VOL. XXXIX.] FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

At Muswellbrook, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Edward Adlam of a son.

DEATH.

At California, in the 31st year of his age, Henry Charles Kettle, eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Kettle, Liverpool, New South Wales.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship EMEU, THOMAS SMALL, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of JULY, at 9 o'clock a.m. precisely.
Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 30 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—The public is reminded that these swift and favourite Steamers continue to ply at the usual hours, and at the usual low rates.
FROM PARRAMATTA.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FROM SYDNEY.
9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.
FARES:—
Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.
Without any charge for omnibus.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—The ILLAWARRA, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG.—The MIMOSA, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The WILLIAM IV., on WEDNESDAY next, at 10 a.m.

STEAM to the CLYDE RIVER.—The MIMOSA, on TUESDAY, at 12 noon.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS for MORETON BAY.—The A.S.N. COMPANY'S steamer WARATAH, leaving Sydney for WIDE BAY, on WEDNESDAY, 30th June, will call in at MORETON BAY, with passengers for Brisbane, &c. The BRISBANE, steamer, will be in waiting to proceed up the river on the arrival of the Waratah.
There will be no steamer for CARGO until the following week.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 23rd June, 1858.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 10 p.m., calling at MORETON BAY to land passengers only.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. June 25.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The steamer PIRATE being about to make a few trips from Newcastle to Melbourne with coals, presents a desirable opportunity for shipments of maize and other cargo requiring quick transit. She will call at Sydney on each trip and receive cargo at Spears' Wharf, at the foot of Erskine-street.
For freight or passage (her accommodation being very good), apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, on board; Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

STEAM FOR MELBOURNE WHARF DIRECT.—The splendid steamer PIRATE, WALSH, commander, will leave Macnamara's Wharf on THURSDAY next, the 1st July, at 3 o'clock. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and shippers are reminded that there is no transit by railway, as the steamer goes right up to the wharf at Melbourne.
For freight, of which only a moderate quantity will be taken, apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf, Windmill-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, for HOBART TOWN, on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Exchange.

STAG, for the MACLEAY RIVER. Apply at the Victoria Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The regular trading schooner, JESSIE, is now receiving cargo for all parts of the above river.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER. — The KEMPSEY PACKET, to sail on MONDAY.
Apply on board; or to E. M'CARROLL, Queen's-place.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS for MORETON BAY.—The VIXEN, Captain BENNETT has been detained for two days by request of shippers, in consequence of the next steamer being fully engaged. Cargo intended for this vessel must be sent down to the Flour Wharf by TO-MORROW EVENING.
Steerage fares, £2 10s.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The regular trader COQUETTE, PARKINS, Master, is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and will be despatched in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The A1 clipper schooner LITTLE PET, Captain FINLAYSON, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct. For Passage only.—The barque TARBERT CASTLE, T. S. DOWNES, master, will sail TO-MORROW.
For passage only apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 394, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper-schooner ABBEY, HUGHES, master, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 394, George-street.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON (and NEW PLYMOUTH, should sufficient inducement offer)—To Sail positively on MONDAY next.—The ADOLPHUS YATES, Captain BELL, now fast filling up at the Grafton Wharf, will sail as above. Shippers and passengers are requested to complete their arrangements by noon on SATURDAY.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PEGASUS, for AUCKLAND.—Fast filling up at Macnamara's Wharf.—All shipments must be completed at once, as the vessel will positively clear at the Customs TO-MORROW, and sail without further notice.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The established trader BURNETT, SCAPLEHORNE, Master, now hourly expected, will be despatched within seven days after arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

EMMA, for NELSON, will leave the wharf at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY. Passengers will please pay the balance of their passage money THIS MORNING. Has room for one cabin and two steerage passengers.
Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

AGAMEMNON, for SOURABAYA.—This fine vessel will leave this port for Sourabaya in a few days. She has excellent cabin accommodation, and is a most eligible opportunity for parties proceeding to the East.
For rate of passage apply to Captain THOMPSON, on board, or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST VESSEL for LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing clipper-ship PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons, THOMAS MITCHELL, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board and engaged, will have immediate despatch. Her cabin accommodations are superior to any vessel now on the berth.
Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The A1 British-built barque DAWSTONE, 495 tons, JAMES NEWTON, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo, and will have quick despatch. Has a full poop, offering comfortable accommodation to cabin and intermediate passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, forwarding passengers, gold, and wool to London, the celebrated and favourite clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF, 1040 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, W. BROWN (late chief officer,) commander, will be despatched from Hobson's Bay on TUESDAY, the 29th June.
The accommodations of this ship are of the most commodious and superior description for all classes of passengers.
Rates of passage.
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, including steward's attendance, £35.
Third Cabin, £25 and £20, according to the accommodation required.
For passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., No. 4, Exchange, Sydney; or MACKAY, BAINES, Melbourne.

SHIP LIZZIE OAKFORD, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for Macnamara's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and, also, that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP BRIDE, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for Campbell's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and, also, that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

BARQUE PEKIN.—NOTICE.—Captain H. CROESE will not be accountable for any debts contracted for by the crew of the abovenamed vessel. PROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents. June 23.

FOR CHARTER, the A 1 Ship MEGGIE, 560 tons register.—This vessel is Sunderland-build, stanch, and well provided in every respect, and is now open for any engagement to the East and back, or otherwise. Apply to Captain NAUGHTON, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the beautiful first-class clipper schooner GAZELLE, 200 tons burthen, A. FLEMING, commander.
Apply on board at Flour Company's Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR FREIGHT, SALE, or CHARTER, the barque ESCORT, 475 tons register.—This fine vessel is now open to an offer as above, and from the good condition of the cargo of flour now landing, is evidently fit for the carriage of perishable merchandise. Apply to Captain PEPPER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The A1 American barque KLEBER is open for business to any part of the world, or will be sold at a bargain, on application to Captain CROWELL, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to NEWELL, HOOPER, and STEVENS, Moore's Wharf.

WANTED, to CHARTER, for a Short Voyage, a smart vessel, of about 100 tons burthen. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, three superior First-class Coasting Vessels, respectively 130, 90, and 60 tons burthen for dead weight. They are now in full employment, in good order, and well found in every requisite. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the beautiful model clipper schooner SYBIL, 95 tons register, built at Quebec by the Canadian Government for the mail service; one of the smartest vessels afloat, and unsurpassed for speed. She is coppered and copper-fastened, is in good order, liberally found in sails, spars, ground tackle, and an ample inventory of every necessary for a sea-going vessel; now lying for inspection off Macnamara's Wharf. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR SALE, a new light Skiff. Apply to J. IKIN, 67, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TO OWNERS of Steamers, Sailing Vessels, &c.—For SALE, Clifford's Patent Boat-Lowering Apparatus. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

LIGHT-SHIP ROSE, Moreton Bay.—To traders to Moreton Bay and others.—Notice is hereby given that on the 25th instant, the abovenamed vessel will be removed from her present moorings, for the purpose of undergoing repair. JOHN CROOK, harbour master.
May 17th, 1858.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN NEW PLYMOUTH and SYDNEY.—NOTICE.—The Provincial Council of New Plymouth having appropriated eight hundred pounds (£800) per annum as a bonus for the encouragement of a direct trade between this port and Sydney, TENDERS will be received at this office, until the first day of August next, from all persons willing to enter into any engagement for the purpose.
The rates of freight and passages, and the number of trips per annum that will be guaranteed, should be specified.
The vessel must not be of less than seventy-five tons register, and must be open to all shippers.
Copies of the freight lists, both inwards and outwards, must be supplied to the Provincial Government, and the engagements for freight and passages must be under its supervision, in order that the accommodation, for which the bonus is to be given, may not be engrossed or forestalled by any party.
J. N. WATT.
Provincial Secretary's Office, New Plymouth,
22nd May, 1858.

Any further information respecting the above may be obtained on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

NOTICE.—Season Ticket Holders.—Parties whose Quarterly Season Tickets may expire in the course of this or the ensuing month, may have a season ticket issed for the portion of the month remaining after the date upon which their tickets expire, on payment of an amount in proportion to the number of the days to the end of the month in which their tickets expire.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 19th June.

PARRAMATTA.—Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels for the Great Southern Railway.—D. TOOVEY respectfully informs the Public that the Commissioners for Railways have been pleased to appoint him Sole Agent for the Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels for the town of Parramatta. D. T. hopes, by attention, to give satisfaction, and obtain the patronage of the public generally. Any orders addressed to him at the Parramatta Station will receive immediate attention. Parramatta Station, 24th June.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

C. F. EDWARDS, Wholesale Iron and Earthenware Stores, 427, George-street, eight doors south of Bathurst-street (late Nott and Edwards).

DRAWING.—Mr. DELOHERY'S Classes, Tuesday and Friday, Pitt-street; 7 till half-past 8 p.m.

H. W. HAMILTON, Commission Agent, 107, Harrington-street.

MR. J. M. SMYTHE, Practical Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Mr. H. WAYMOUTH has a few hours, weekly, disengaged. Address, Post Office.

REMOVAL.—The Business of J. LUBLIN, Hatter, corner of George and Hunter streets, has removed to B. Mountcastle's, 319, George-street.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

ROBERT LITTLE, Draper, 273, Pitt-street. Apparel for both sexes, fancy articles, trimmings, and house furnishings.

STEAM PACKET LICENSES.—Applications should be lodged at once. E. DELOHERY, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

£15,000, IN SUMS from £100, on mortgage. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

£200 TO £250 to LEND, on Mortgage. TEALE and JARRETT, King-street.

£100 TO £10,000, to LEND, on Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND, upon Sydney Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Elizabeth-st. North.

NEW ARRIVALS are informed that, upon the payment of a sixpenny fee, they can have their names registered for the benefit of their friends, by applying at the Office of Mrs. DUNN (successor to Mrs. O. Staines), King and Castlereagh streets.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CATHERINE H****Y. Address as before.

COLONEL YOUNG, C.B.—JOHN TEMPLETON HENRY YOUNG, late 43rd Foot Madras Army, advertises for the whereabouts of his father, Lieutenant-Colonel YOUNG, C.B., and a communication. Address, care of Captain VYNER, R.N., Tumut.

DANIEL LOGAN alias MURPHY.—The next of kin to this person, lately deceased (for some years in the employment of Messrs. Joseph and Jonas, of Balgarie, Namoi River), are requested to apply to the undersigned, from whom they will hear of something to their advantage. EMANUEL JONAS. Balgarie, Namoi River, Wee Waa. 13th June.

EMMA MOORE.—Meet Miss S. S., at the General Post Office, at 11 o'clock TO-DAY.

GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE. — Mr. ROBERT BUCK will meet with an old neighbour from home, at Thorne's Family Hotel, corner of Kent and Crescent streets.

MISS GAY would confer a great favour by granting an interview. Address to AMICUS, Post Office, Sydney.

MR. G. C. GREEN is requested to communicate his address to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

ROBERT FLEMING and PATRICK HARKIN, send your address to W. H. PHIBBS, HERALD Office.

SCUDAMORE.—Wanted, evidence of the decease, or, if living, information of the whereabouts of WILLIAM alias FITZROY SCUDAMORE, per Phœnician, 1855. Any person furnishing information that will lead to the discovery of legal evidence hereof will be liberally rewarded. Apply to H. CHERRY, Esq., Royal Mail Office, Sydney.

TO ELLEN, from Windsor, England.—Send your address to X., HERALD Office.

WILLIAM PATEMAN wishes to find his brother JAMES PATEMAN, who arrived here in the ship ORIENTAL, in 1850; last heard from was in the baking business. Call at No. 18, Sussex-street; or send address.

WILLIAM COLLIGAN, parish of Kilavey, county Armagh, Ireland.—Anyone giving information, will be received by his uncle, SIMON HALL, at No. 1, Reilly-lane, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

W. A. WORMSLEY.—LETTERS for you from England, in Sydney.

W. A. WORMSLEY.—LETTERS for you from England, at the HERALD Office, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Positively for Six Nights only.—MONDAY, June 28th, and EVERY EVENING during the Week.—JACOBS, the Wizard of Wizards, Ventriloquist, and Improvisatore, and his original, inimitable, and mirth-creating Goblin, SPRIGHTLY! will, for the LAST TIME, appear in Sydney, on the above dates, previous to their departure for England. The immense success of the Wizard's wonders throughout the colonies, in Europe, and California, is the best proof of the amusement afforded, and the high estimation they are held in by the public.
JACOBS, in consequence of his gratifying success, is now retiring from a professional life. Sydney was the scene of his first appearance in the colonies, and he selects it for his departure. Many thousands have been astonished, puzzled, and delighted, at the experiments he has introduced, and, alike, numbers have been compelled to laugh (even the most stoical), at the comic drolleries of SPRIGHTLY.
Since the wizard Jacobs first appeared, several performers of the Art Magique have solicited public favours, and have all failed to obtain that patronage which Jacobs has gratefully to acknowledge with many, many thanks. After his departure, also, wizards from the East, West, North, and South may spring up; table-turners, fortune-tellers, spirit-rappers, or astrologers may attempt to introduce their peculiar claims to the amusement-going public; there will, however, be but one opinion of the entertainments Jacobs has given, and has yet to introduce, and that is—"We shall not look upon the like again." Those who have witnessed their amusing influence will add their testimony to these assertions; those who have that pleasure yet to come must avail themselves of the above opportunities—they are, indeed, bona fide THE LAST. The Prince of Wales Theatre is engaged for dramatic purposes after Jacobs closes his MAGIC TEMPLE.
Since last in Sydney he has added many NEW TRICKS to his PRESTIDIGITORIAL and CABALISTIC REPERTOIRE, and which will add considerably to the unrivalled fame he already enjoys.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence precisely at 8. Dress circle, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Children, under 12 years of age, half-price to dress circle only.
On and after MONDAY, tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, from 11 till 3 o'clock daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Last Night but one of the Indian Panorama. EXPLOSION of the MAGAZINE at DELHI, and STORMING of the CASHMERE GATE. Admission, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Indian Panorama.—LAST Grand JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. — A Great Bill TO-NIGHT.—Leman Rede's celebrated Drama, in three acts, entitled JOLLY DICK, THE LAMPLIGHTER having been received on its first representation with tumultuous applause, it will be repeated to-night with the celebrated Drama, entitled JENNY FOSTER.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past 7 precisely. Prices:—Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Monthly transferable tickets, 21s. per month; to be had at the Box Office only. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

SYDNEY POULTRY CLUB.—The Second Exhibition of Poultry and Rabbits will take place on WEDNESDAY the 30th of June, and THURSDAY the 1st of July, at the Assembly Rooms of Mr. J. Clark, Elizabeth-street North.
The Rules of the Exhibition and prize schedules can be obtained, on application to the secretary.
Entrances for the Exhibition must be made to the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 26th instant.
W. H. CATLETT, secretary.
280, Pitt-street South, June 23rd.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Independence of the United States of America.—Gentlemen wishing to attend a DINNER to be given on MONDAY, July 5th, on the occasion of the celebration of that Anniversary, can obtain tickets from any of the undersigned Committee.
Thomas R. Leavitt
Captain S. Pepper
S. W. Rollins
W. H. Walker
J. Overmyer.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE SOCIETY.—A Public Meeting in connexion with this Society, will be held, D.V., in St. Michael's School-Room, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock, p.m. Several Ministers and others are expected to take part in the proceedings of the evening. The attendance of opposers of Sabbath desecration, is earnestly desired.
R. L. KING,
JOSEPH BEAZLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

CITY MISSION CHAPEL.—The Anniversary of the above Chapel.—Three SERMONS will be preached on next SABBATH, June 27th, 1858, in the MORNING, at 11, by the Rev. JOHN READ; in the AFTERNOON, at 3, by the Rev. Mr. LUMSDAINE; and in the EVENING, at 7, by the Rev. Mr. IRONSIDES. Collections will be made after each service, in aid of the Mission. On the following MONDAY there will be a TEA MEETING in the same place; tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets 1s. 6d. each. After which several friends will address the meeting.

SERMONS.—The Rev. JOHN REID will preach (D.V.) in the City Mission Chapel, Sussex-street, on the forenoon of SABBATH next, the 27th instant; and, in the evening, in the Scots' Church, Church-hill. The evening's sermon is designed chiefly for the benefit of the working classes. Subject: "The Evils of Intemperance."

A LECTURE on THE DIVINE SON-SHIP of THE LORD JESUS CHRIST, will be delivered in the Unitarian Congregational Church, Macquarie-street, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 27th, by the Rev. G. H. STANLEY, B.A., addressed more especially to the members and friends of the Sydney Bethel Union, who are invited to attend. Service commences at seven o'clock. It is intended that this lecture shall be followed by another on "The True Nature and Grounds of Christian Union."

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DEBATING CLASS.—The question for debate THIS EVENING, is, "Ought a Free Asylum to be given to Political Refugees?"

SCHOOL OF ARTS LECTURES.—The Second Lecture of the Annual Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 29th instant, by J. F. HARGRAVE, Esq., barrister. Subject: "Law."
Members of the institution will be admitted on production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies.
The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely.
WILLIAM DAVIS, secretary.

LADIES requiring Governesses are requested to send their commands to Mrs. DUNN'S School Agency and Registry Office, King and Castlereagh streets.

No. 58-41. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th June, 1858.
TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—TENDERS (endorsed tenders for Smith's Shop) will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 5th day of July, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a Smith's and Fitting Shop at Botany, in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 58-40. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th June, 1858.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 5th day of July, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Curbing, Guttering, and forming Macquarie-place and Castlereagh-street, north of Bridge-street, and constructing nine street gullies, in accordance with plan and specification, to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Tower, Spire, and Vestry to the Presbyterian Church, Wollongong. Plans and specifications can be seen either at the residence of the Rev. C. ATCHISON, Wollongong; or at the offices of EDMUND T. BLACKET, architect, Sydney. Tenders to be forwarded, under cover, to the Rev. C. Atchison. The tenders will be opened by the trustees in the church, Wollongong, at one o'clock p.m., on the 20th proximo. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any, tender. The contractor must be prepared to find security for the due performance of the contract if required. Wollongong, June 23.

TO BUILDERS, SHINGLERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY next, at noon, for new shingling and other works required to the roofs of two houses in George-street North, according to specification, which may be seen at Mr. G. W. GRAHAM'S Offices, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Shed for Life Boat at Newcastle.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 28th instant, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Shed and Tramway for the life boat, at Newcastle.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Shed, Life Boat, Newcastle."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Newcastle.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a first-class Residence on the Point Piper Estate. The stone can be procured near the site of the building. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the offices of HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, July 6th.

MONEY FOUND. Apply, with proper description, to the Prospect Inn, Church-street, Parramatta.

FOUND, a small Terrier DOG; the owner may have it by applying on board the Tasmania steamer, at the Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

IN POSSESSION of the Parramatta Police, one new black cloth Coat, one new pair of Trousers, and one new Waistcoat, presumed to be stolen. The owner can have the same by payment of the three advertisements.

NOTICE.—If Mr. BERTHOLET does not call and pay his ACCOUNT due to me before WEDNESDAY next, I shall sell the things left with me to defray expenses. J. MASON, Pitt-street North. June 26.

NOTICE.—If JAMES WARD does not pay me for board and lodging, his box and other articles will be sold in 14 days. OWEN LOUGHMAN, White Hart, Phillip-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, MARY FLETCHER, who has deserted her home. JOHN FLETCHER, Woolloomooloo. June 24.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between EDWARD MULLENDORFF and H. V. D. NAHMER, being about to be dissolved, all CLAIMS against the undersigned are requested to be sent in forthwith. All Promissory Notes signed by the undersigned and not yet arrived at maturity, will be paid under rebate of Bank discount, on presentation, on or after the 26th instant. MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

IMMIGRANTS HIRED on board ship and forwarded to the country, by J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The cheapest house in Sydney for every style of Paperhangings is CURTISS Wholesale and Retail Establishment, 303, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a Quantity of Flagging,—to be sold cheap. Apply to C. JONES, Campbell's Wharf.

LIVERPOOL, St. Ube's, and Dairy Salt for SALE. Apply HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

ALLMAN'S Bandon Cork Whisky, 25 o.p., in quarter casks, now landing, ex Castilian. E. H. POLLARD.

FOR SALE, a new Hansom Cab, Horse, and Harness. Apply at 288, Pitt-street.

PONY PHAETON for SALE, price £10, in good order. Apply to JOHNSON and CO., 172, Pitt-st.

TO BE SOLD, a good Gig. Price £13. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at 291, Castlereagh-street, opposite Park-street.

A THOROUGH Laundress wishes for a family's washing; terms moderate. Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

A LAUNDRESS required at Glanworth, Darling Point.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, Housekeeper, or any place of trust, by a respectable English person; speaks French fluently. Address A. Z. B., 4, Miller's-road, Miller's Point.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a Situation as Plain Cook, and can make herself useful. Address M. M., 286, Pitt-street South.

BAY WHALING.—Wanted, Six or Eight Pulling Hands. Apply, immediately, at the Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf.

BOY'S PONY.—Wanted, in a few weeks, a thoroughly good quiet pony. Address a line to J. J., Box No. 102, Post Office.

CHOIR OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—There are a few vacancies for Adults and Boys in the above named choir. Competent persons willing to join the same are requested to communicate with Mr. J. JOHNSON, 130, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street, from whom all particulars may be ascertained.

FEMALE SERVANT wanted—one who can wash and iron. Apply 119, Phillip-street.

LIVE TURTLE wanted.—B. SALWAY, of Williams' Hotel, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, is a cash purchaser of turtle in any quantity. Any consignment will be acknowledged (with draft for the price), per return steamer. N.B.—Files of Sydney papers kept.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-rate Laundress is open to an Engagement. Testimonials unexceptionable. Apply to E. C., Mrs. Pawsey's Registry Office, 124, King-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—Required a Gentleman with a Capital to join in the business of a long-established wine and spirit merchant in the city of Sydney. Incoming £1000 to £1500. State real name and address to V. R., HERALD Office.

THE FRIENDS of a Young Lady (a good pianist) are desirous of placing her in a School, where her services would be considered equivalent for her further instruction in English and the accomplishments. The country would not be objected to. Address Mr. B., care of Mr. G. R. Elliott, druggist, 252, George-street.

TEAMS Wanted, for Goulburn and Louisa Creek, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S, Clarence-street.

TO BUSHMEN and TIMBER CUTTERS.—Hardwood Knees wanted immediately. Size and description can be obtained by applying at CUTHBERT'S Shipbuilding Yard, Darling Harbour.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—Paperhanging, Painting, &c. —A good workman, wishing to have full employment, will do work much under the usual charges. A house of four rooms papered for £4. Painting, &c., equally low. PALMER, 305, Sussex-street South.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, Two good Hands; wages no object. JOHN RONEY, 20, South Head Road.

TO GROWERS OF ORANGES.—Wanted to purchase, any quantity of good Oranges. Apply to R. J. HARDY, Ship Inn, Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED to Purchase, a Business House, or Land to build on, in George-street South, William-street, South Head Road, or any other leading thoroughfare in the city. Address JOHN MURPHY, 287, Palmer-street.

WANTED to apprentice a strong, active Boy to a trade. Address D. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation as Groom and Milkman. Address H. W., No. 3, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a Lad, to ride after cattle; and a Man, as Rough Carpenter. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Three Pairs of Sawyers for Yass. J. C. GLUE, labour agent, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to E. S. HULLE, pork butcher, Newtown.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply Mrs. A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, who can sew well. Mrs. HARNETT, Victoria-st. North, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a competent Clerk, for a broker's office. Apply by letter. R. HARNETT, 13, Hunter-st.

WANTED, Loading for Barrowa, Binnalong, or Yass, about 4 tons. Apply to-day. X Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, with good references, as House and Parlourmaid in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 303, St. John's-terrace, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite the new church.

WANTED, Everybody's Violin, Concertina, and Flutina to repair, at the maker's, W. J. BROWN, 149, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a General Servant. Mrs. WATKIN'S, 209, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Servant, to make herself generally useful. Apply Harbour View Inn, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a Poor Woman's Infant to be wet-nursed and taken care of. Apply 105, Kent-street North, opposite Talbot's Stone Yard.

WANTED, for the Union Club, a first-class Man Cook; to a really competent person a liberal salary will be given. Apply to the House Steward.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Dressmaking. Apply Mrs. ROBINSON, 97, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, to dispose of Gentlemen's left-off Apparel. Address B. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED to be known, PORTRAITS 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, an active Lad, 15 to 16 years, for a grocery establishment, to live on the premises. Apply Camden Grocery Warehouse, 611, late 460, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can wash and iron. Apply 164, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a strong active Girl. Apply No. 1, Edward-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a respectable English Female, a Situation, as Plain Cook, in a small family; or General Servant to two or three. Apply to E. A., Mr. Thompson's, George and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a Female General Servant—none need apply who cannot produce satisfactory references. Apply to Mr. W. THOMPSON, opposite Wright's Brewery.

WANTED, a First-class Cutter, at H. COHEN and CO.'S Monster Clothing Hall.

WANTED, an Assistant Hairdresser. Apply, No. 12, Market-street West.

WANTED, a practical Gardener. Apply to P. TALBOT, Circular Quay, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, Fifty Coal Miners. To steady workmen, good wages and constant employment given. Apply to WILLIAM EALES, Esq., Hexham, Hunter River; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

WANTED to RENT, a neat Cottage, of four rooms, with detached kitchen, yard, and well of water, within half-an hour's walk of the Post Office; rent, from £40 to £50 per annum. Address R. H. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Boy, about 14, to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 5, Argyle-place, Miller's Point, opposite the church.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid. Apply Lord Rodney Hotel, Kent-street North.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Re-engagement in a country store. Address S. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female General Servant for a small family, 357, Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, by a Single Man, a Situation as Groom or Coachman. Address L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong, active Boy. J. H. ASHER, York and Barrack streets.

WAVERLEY LODGE and Grounds to be LET or SOLD. Apply to R. FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-st.

WAVERLEY LODGE and Grounds to be LET or SOLD. Apply to R. FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-st.

WANTED, two good Shinglers. Apply at MACLEAN and M'MASTERS', 114, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 25,000 Store Sheep, of which about one-third may be Ewes. They must be all two years old, and none broken mouthed, and must be delivered at Deniliquin, in lots of not less than 5000, before the end of October. Apply to CHARLES EDWARDS and CO., stock agents, Deniliquin, N. S. W.; or 69, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

WANTED, for a Gentleman's Family, in town, a Young Man, English or Scotch, to work in the garden and otherwise useful. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a Girl, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at HARDAKER and SAMSON'S, builders, opposite the Congregational Church, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable Assistant. M. SPENCE, the Hive, 101 and 103, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Tunic and Black Sacs, Tunic Dresses, window and bed furniture, made on the shortest notice. Address Mrs BEE, Post Office, Redfern.

WANTED, a Married Couple. S. RAYMOND, Supreme Court.

WANTED, a Storekeeper for the Country.—A respectable Young Man, familiar with the business of a country store, may hear of a comfortable situation by applying to Mr. BUSFIELD, 271, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by an English Servant, with good character, a Situation as House and Parlour Maid, or plain cook. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, situations, by two sisters, one as Cook and Laundress (with two years' character), the other House and Parlour Maid. Apply to S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Family's Washing, by a respectable person, at 3s. dozen. Apply 24, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED to Dispose Of, superior Saddle and Harness Horse. Price 20 guineas. GIBSON'S stables, 224, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply, between 12 and 2, 250, corner George and Bridge streets.

WANTED, a Lad, able to read and write. Apply to T. BURNSTEIN, 299, George-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant; a Protestant preferred. Mrs. H. R. WEBB, 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a respectable woman, as Cook, and to assist in the housework. Apply this day, after 10 o'clock, to Mrs. CHATTO, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a married couple, as Gentlemen's Servants, for the Fitzroy River. One or other must be a good cook, and the woman a laundress. None but will answer the above description need apply—at FERRIS'S Stores, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

WANTED, Washing, at one shilling and sixpence per dozen. Apply to MARY TOUHER, 10, Wilton-street, near Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, in a small family, a good steady Girl. Apply 188 Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Rough Carpenter able to shingle, for Goulburn; Farming Men and Married Couples, for sundry districts; Single Men for sheep station at Moreton Bay; German Labourers, Shepherds, &c. S. ASHLIN, Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

£6000 WANTED, at 7 per cent., upon first-class City property, producing an annual rental of £1900 per annum. ALLEN and BOWDEN, solicitors, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

A HOME.—Superior Board and Residence, No. 2 (late 1), Upper Fort street.

APARTMENTS Furnished, for Single Gentlemen, at 157, Elizabeth-street, a few doors from Market-st.

A HOUSE to LET, foot of Market-street. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

APARTMENTS to LET, handsomely furnished, at the French Stay Warehouse, 21, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Bedford Hotel, Elizabeth-street, facing Racecourse. JAMES SIMPSON.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. CAREWE'S, 122, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets.

BOARD and LODGING required, in a private family. R. C., Post Office, Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a respectable Young Man. G. ELWORTHY, tailor and outfitter, 292, George-street.

CLEVELAND-STREET, REDFERN.—To LET, a good House in the above street, at present occupied by George Pownall, Esq. The house consists of eight rooms, and is nearly opposite St. Paul's Church. Apply to Mr. H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer, opposite the Court-house, King-street.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

FURNISHED Two Bedrooms, with balcony, kitchen, yard; separate entrance. 66, Palmer-street.

FIRST FLOOR to be LET. Enquire at Madame PONDER'S, George-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without Board, for one or two Gentlemen, in a private family where there are no other lodgers. 201, Liverpool-street, next to Lyons'-terrace, facing Hyde Park.

FARMS TO LET, on improving Leases, of such sizes and terms as may be agreed upon. For particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer, Parramatta.

OFFICES to LET, in George-street, near Hunter-street, spacious and airy rooms; rent, 10s. to 15s. per week. Apply to Mr. BEAHAN, Pitt-street North, opposite Messrs. Foss', chemists.

TO LET the House in Bridge-street, lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a first class Cottage, pleasantly situated in the village of Camden, containing 6 rooms, servants' rooms, kitchen, stabling, gig-house, &c.; rent moderate, and within one hour's drive of the railway. Apply to J. W. and S. THOMPSON, 224, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a Shop and Dwelling-house, in Lower George-street. Also, a House, containing four rooms, with large yard and water laid on, at Miller's Point. Apply to Mrs. SAMSON, No. 28, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, the First Floor, 263, Pitt-street. Apply at 103, King-street East.

TO LET, Offices fit for a merchant, at a low rent, with a large store at the back. Apply at 217, Lower George-street, near Church-hill.

TO LET, large Workshops, fit for a carpenter or a printer. 217, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Unfurnished, in a good situation, a large handsome Room. Apply J., HERALD Office.

TO LET, a comfortable six-roomed House, 135, Bourke-street.

TO LET, a House and Shop, in York-street. Apply J. H. ASHER, Barrack-street.

TO LET, a neatly furnished Cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen, situated in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo; rent very reasonable to a careful tenant. Apply to T. MAHER, Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Charlton's Hotel, situated at the foot of Market-street, and adjoining the new Pyrmont Bridge, also in close proximity to the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf. From its commanding business position, this well-known and long established hotel would afford to an enterprising person an opportunity seldom to be met with. Apply to Mr. MATTHEW CHARLTON.

TO LET, the Forbes Hotel, corner of King and York streets. Incoming very moderate; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, at Balmain, a well furnished Sitting and Bed Room. Terms, £1 1s. per week. No other lodgers. Apply to Mrs. PEARSON, next to the Royal Hotel.

TO LET, a House in Bay-street, Glebe, containing nine (9) rooms. Rent, 25s. per week.

TO LET, 2, and 3, Young's-buildings, Cumberland-street, containing ten (10) rooms; excellent view of the harbour. Rent, £120 per annum. Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO LET, those extensive Business Premises, with an excellent Dwelling, late in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street. For particulars apply to A. MOSES, SONS, and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

TO LET, Stockton House, 19, Prince-street. Contains seven rooms, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, and scullery. A large yard or garden, well of water, three-stall stable, and coach-house. Apply next door, No. 17.

TO LET, those commodious Premises, situate in Castlereagh-street North, adjoining Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy's, consisting of business offices, dwelling-house, kitchen, laundry, cellars, servants' apartments, stabling, extensive stores, and large yard. For keys to view and particulars apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

TO LET, a Cottage at Rushcutter's Bay, containing four rooms. Apply at the Toll-bar.

TO LET, No. 3, Downshire-street, Lower Fort-street. Apply to Mr. GEORGE H. BODE, next door.

TO LET, a House, near William-street, four rooms and kitchen. Apply to Mr. PIERCE, corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.

TO LET, that large and commodious Dwelling-house and Stores, having entrance from Pitt-street, Circular Quay, and George-street, lately occupied by Mr. H. Fisher. The stores, with very extensive cellarage, about to be thoroughly repaired, will be let separately, if desired. To a responsible tenant, a lease for eight years will be given. Apply to Mrs. HANSON, 22, Castlereagh-street; or to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a Stone Store at the Circular Quay. Apply to JOY and CO.

TO LET, from the 1st July next, a House containing six rooms, near the Church of St. Luke, Dapto, and at present occupied by Mr. G. J. Mackenzie, as a general store. Apply to GEORGE W. BROWN, Brown's, Illawarra.

TO LET, a superior Residence, pleasantly situated, and can be entered immediately. Enquire at Captain VILES', Kent-street, Church-hill.

TO LET, on Building Lease, for 21 years, the point at Balmain opposite Goat Island, rounding Waterview Bay, containing about three acres. JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a comfortable snug Cottage, situate on Avoca, Darling Point; rent, moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. M. CASTLE, 180, Pitt-street North; or at the office of Mr. HOSKING.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Family Residence, situated in Kent-street, one door from Druitt-street. The house contains 10 rooms, and has a large verandah and balcony in front; at the back of the house is a stone kitchen, washhouse, and two rooms above, all in good condition; attached to the premises is a coachhouse, stable, and roomy shed, also a capacious yard. Water laid on. Rent £200 per annum. For further particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square, or 1, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Water Police Station.

TO LET, apply to the Undersigned. Store, lately occupied by Mr. J. Butts, opposite the Cathedral.
Cottage, South Head Road, near Lyons'-terrace.
JOSEPH SIMMONS, Junr.
Offices, Mr. Exton's, Tailor, Hunter-street.

TWO HOUSES to LET; one of four and one six rooms, each with detached kitchen and room above; water on the premises. Apply to J. BEATTIE and SON, 450, late 295, George-street.

TO CAB and DRAY MEN.—Large Stables to Let, cheap. Apply to JOHNSON and CO., 172, Pitt-st.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—To Let, for a term of three years, a General Store, situate within a few hours' journey from Sydney, and doing about £150 weekly; attached to the store is the post office. The stock is at present well assorted, and can be taken at valuation. N.B. Rent moderate, and terms liberal. Address to G. S. O., HERALD Office.

TO PASTRYCOOKS, Fruiterers, and others.—To be LET, House and Shop, 37, King-street East, opposite Messrs. Hill and Sons. The shop is replete with counter, shelves, and gas fixtures, and is in such good order that a tenant can commence business at once without any further outlay. Apply to A. JUDE, Jeweller, &c., King-st. East.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A Bedroom, Furnished. 382, Castlereagh-st., one door south of Liverpool-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, at Cook's River, a Farm containing about nine acres—part is under cultivation; there is a neat cottage, and the whole well fenced in. Apply to J. C. GLUE, labour agent, 162, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, in Waverley Crescent, Waverley, Waverley Lodge and Grounds. The house commands a splendid view of Sydney, the harbour, and surrounding country; it contains twelve rooms and extensive cellars, with back and front verandahs, and detached there are under one roof—coach-house, stable, harness-room, man's room, large store, bath-room, three fowl-houses, and cow-house, with large hay-loft over. There are round the house a home paddock, large flower and vegetable gardens, all laid out in the Italian style, planted throughout with the choicest shrubs, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and greenstuffs of every description; there are also vines of the best quality. The well affords a never-failing supply of spring water, and two ponds for garden purposes are on the grounds. The house has just undergone a thorough repair. There are also detached about four acres of grass paddocks, fenced in and close by. To view, apply between 11 and 4, on the premises, and for terms, to ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

WAVERLEY LODGE and Grounds to be LET or SOLD. Apply to R. FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-st.

WAVERLEY, 3½ miles from Sydney, on the south Head Road.—To LET, with immediate possession, the new erected commodious Cottage, verandah front and back, containing eight rooms, with kitchen, cellars, stable, coachhouse, fowlhouse, garden, and yard, with well of water, and reservoir. It is delightfully situated, at the junction of the roads leading to South Head, Bondi, and Nelson Bay, having extensive views of the ocean and surrounding scenery, and is very suitable for a large respectable family. Apply to J. R. ELLIOTT, 84, Bathurst-street; or the proprietor, Mr. J. SMITH, 106, Pitt-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve.

SALES V. M'DOUGALL.

This was an action for trespass upon a depasturing run in the Liverpool Plains district. A former trial had terminated in a verdict, by majority, for the plaintiff, but the Court had granted new trial *ex gratia* upon terms. This second trial lasted nine days, having been commenced on the morning of the 15th instant. But besides these two trials of the same suit, there had been no less than four other trials at *nisi prius* of precisely the same questions of fact, besides several motions for new trial and for change of *venue*, &c., before the Court in *Banc*. The leading features in this long continued litigation have consequently been very frequently before reported in our columns. The pleadings were voluminous, but the true question here, as in previous suits, was as to which of these litigants, or the persons through whom they claimed, had established and could make out a priority of *exclusive* possession of the disputed tract of country without any subsequent abandonment, actual or tacit, to the other.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Wise appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., Mr. Faucett, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The evidence in this case, as in the others, and as in most disputes of the same character, was very conflicting. The plaintiff had parted with *his* station, but has brought the present action in assertion of the possessory rights which he had conveyed, or assumed to convey, to the purchasers. The plaintiff's station was called "Long Point." That of the defendant was called "Pialloway." They adjoined each other, and the dispute was as to which of these stations should include the *locus in quo* within its boundaries. It was substantially a chain of waterholes, lying about four miles back from the river Muki, which were the subject matter of this litigation, as it was these waterholes which gave value to the tract of land in dispute. Each party had exercised possessory rights at this place at various times and in various ways, by putting up fences, impounding cattle, &c. Each, too, had claimed all along to treat the other as a trespasser. Prior to the more recent litigation in the Supreme Court there had been disputes adjudicated upon by the old boundary commissioners; as to which disputes and their results much evidence was given during the course of the trial. The case, however, depended chiefly, almost exclusively, upon the relative value of the mass of evidence on either side as to priority of exclusive possession, i.e. as to the acts, savings, and doings of the disputing parties and their agents and servants in connection with the occupation of this debateable ground during the many years over which this dispute had ranged. The plaintiff claimed to have derived a possessory title through the occupation of this country in 1832 by one Freeman, the stockman of Mr. Potter M'Queen, with 700 head of cattle. This occupation was at a place called Breeza, from which the whole of the run then occupied, or claimed to be occupied, derived its name. This run was twelve miles in length by ten miles in width on both sides of the Muki, and included the disputed waterholes. A Mr. Dow, who was the superintendent of the station, had subsequently occupied with large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. From Dow, through two other persons, the run passed to the present plaintiff. The station of Pialloway was in fact a family station of the M'Dougall's, and was occupied as such in 1833 or 1834. The defendant's case was that, although the waterholes had been included by Freeman's occupation when the country around was unsettled, they had been abandoned when the occupation of the surrounding country increased. The Pialloway station had been licensed under various names and in favour of various members of the M'Dougall family since 1842. The Long Point run had been licensed only since 1847. Plaintiff averred that the possessory right to the waterholes had never ceased, while, according to defendant, the Muki had been the proper dividing line between the two stations from the time that the Pialloway station was occupied, thus leaving the waterholes within the limits of the latter, and rendering the "Long Point" run a different and smaller one from that of Breeza, as originally occupied or claimed. Upon every phase of this case, and as to every stage of the dispute between the various parties, the evidence was conflicting, and the bulk of it was of such a nature as to be only intelligible by reference to a map of the country. During the progress of the trial there were many interlocutory discussions and rulings upon questions of evidence. Substantially, however, the course of evidence and other material features of this trial were much the same as those of the previous trials of this case.

His Honor summed up at great length, going through his notes of the evidence, and directing the jury, as at the previous trial, to determine from this evidence which of these claimants had made out *an actual priority of exclusive possession*—which of them, in virtue of such prior possessory right, was the legitimate occupier, and which the trespasser. The only new feature in his Honor's charge calling for special mention was a direction to the jury to find distributively as to such *portions* of the run as, if in the exclusive possession of the plaintiff, had been trespassed upon by defendant, or as had been in the exclusive occupancy of the latter. In other words, directing them that if neither party had made out a possessory title to the whole, to say how much belonged to each. This part of his Honor's charge was, however, objected to by plaintiff's counsel.

The jury retired at four p.m. At ten minutes to seven a verdict by majority (ten to two) was taken by consent. This proved to be a general verdict for the defendant.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a special jury of twelve.

M'BEAN V. GWYNNE AND ANOTHER.

This case—the trial of which had not concluded when the Court rose—was an action for trespass upon a squatting run. The pleadings were voluminous and complicated, raising not only questions of possessory right, but a cross claim for trespass by defendants.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Cary, and Mr. Wise appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Isaacs for the defence.

Banco Court.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson, and a jury of four.

WALSH V. ROBERTSON.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded never indebted.

Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Dalley for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case was a sawyer, at Brisbane Water; the defendant a timber merchant in this city. The chief question in this case was whether the plaintiff, in selling certain timber, gave credit to the defendant or to one Murphy, who in person purchased the timber. The plaintiff contended that the timber was sold to Murphy as the defendant's agent, who traded to Brisbane Water. The defendant, on his part, disclaimed all knowledge of the plaintiff, and denied having had any dealings with him through Murphy.

His Honor summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £80.

Jurors.—The special jurors summoned to attend at the Courthouse, King-street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and those summoned for Thursday, the 24th, for both the Jury and Banco Courts, will be required to attend on Monday next, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Business for this Day.

Special Juries of Twelve.—M'Bean v. Gwynne and another (part heard); Machattie v. Bloxsome and others.

Juries of Four.—Perry, official assignee, v. Clarke; Brunton v. Taylor and another; Reid v. Nott; Guy v. Holt; D'Aram and another v. Harpur; Robertson v. Ogle.

Business in Master's Office, This Day.—Scott v. Trust Company, adjourned examination; Kearney v. Davis, on discharge; same v. same, to settle report; Kersey v. Jones, on further state of facts.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

In the estate of Robert Broad, a special meeting, to prove one debt on a promissory note for £185 19s. 7d., was proved by the Joint Stock Bank.

In the estate of George Tutton. This was a first meeting. The insolvent, who resides at Bathurst, was not present at the meeting. Three debts were proved, amounting to £605 3s. 11d. At the request of the creditors, who were present, the second meeting was adjourned from Bathurst to Sydney for examination of insolvent, to be held on Thursday, 15th of July next.

In the estate of Henry Fisher. This was a third meeting postponed from the 14th of May, the day for which the meeting was originally gazetted. One debt on a promissory note for £460, was proved. The official assignee read his report, and a report from Mr. W. M. Clarke, accountant to the estate, was also read, explaining how the insolvent's books were kept. The creditors present then gave the official assignee the following directions: First, that they shall inquire into the insolvent's interest in the estate of the late William Spence, of Lane Cove, to which he was appointed executor and residuary legatee, and that whatever interest he (the insolvent) may have therein shall be placed to the credit of the estate for the benefit of the creditors. That the assignees shall investigate and ascertain the value of the securities (whether landed or otherwise) now held by various creditors of the insolvent, and determine whether the creditors shall continue to hold the same or whether they shall take them at their estimated value for the benefit of the creditors generally. That the assignees shall exercise their discretion as to whether the services of Mr. Clarke, the accountant, shall be continued or not. It was proposed that Mr. Fisher should be allowed to retain his furniture and wearing apparel, on which it was moved as an amendment, that the furniture be valued by a broker, and if not within more than £150 (the value sworn to in the schedule) that it be allowed insolvent; but if worth more, then the excess above £150 to be paid to the assignee for the benefit of the estate. Only three creditors supported this amendment, when the original motion was put and carried.

In the estate of Louisa Wilson. This was a pauper insolvent—the assets, wearing apparel, being valued at £3 only.

In the estate of James Cook. This was an adjourned examination meeting, but in consequence of the illness of insolvent, was still further adjourned.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 25.—Hugh Murphy, third, 11. William Scurr, second, half past 12. Meyer Moses, single, 1. Edward Walton, special, for examination by assignee, half-past 1. Edward Edwards, special, for proof of debts, 2. Thomas Matthews, special, for proof of claim, at half-past 10.

SCHEDULE FILED.

William Burnes. Debts, £362 17s. 3d. Assets, £291 4s. 7d. Amount of deficiency, £71 12s. 8d.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

Monday, June 21.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

James Freeman was indicted for wilfully discharging a pistol at one William Donnelly, on Sunday, May 9, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. A second count charged him with unlawfully producing firearms with intent to alarm. Verdict—guilty, on the second count. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol for one week. The prisoner was a youth about twelve years of age.

Hugh Downey, alias Herbert Downey, was indicted for burglariously entering the house of one William Dunlop, shoemaker, George-street, on the night of the 28th May last, and stealing a quantity of boots and shoes. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for three years. Mr. Moffat defended the prisoner.

George Lenton, alias Cribb Williams, was indicted for stealing from the person of one Elizabeth Bevis, the sum of £9 in notes, on the morning of the 12th instant, in the Market-street. Verdict—guilty. Sentenced to be worked on the roads or other public works for the term of three years. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Shuttleworth.

Samuel Williamson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing to the amount of twelve pounds from Messrs. Sands and Co. Remanded for sentence.

Tuesday.

John O'Hara and Elizabeth Hopkins were indicted for stealing a watch and chain, the property of one Thomas M'Cauley, on the 25th May last. Acquitted and discharged.

David Jephson and George Cook were indicted for that they unlawfully did falsely pretend to one William Daley, on the South Head Road, a piece of paper then and there delivered by the prisoners to the said William Daley was a promissory note for the value of £5, by which pretences the prisoners did obtain a quantity of wearing apparel and money to the amount of eleven shillings, the property of the prosecutor, with intent to cheat and defraud the said prosecutor, the said note being of no value whatever. Verdict—guilty. Sentence, Jephson to be worked on the roads or other public works of the colony for three years; Cook to be imprisoned, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol for twelve months. Mr. Moffatt defended the prisoners.

John M'Mahon, alias Torpy, Michael O'Regan, and Elizabeth O'Regan, were indicted for stealing a rug, blankets, and a variety of other articles, from the premises of Hannah Ranger, on the 30th May last, the property of the said Hannah Ranger, Herbert Ranger, and William Davis. Verdict—M'Mahon, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for six months. The two latter prisoners were acquitted. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

Wednesday.

Samuel Williamson, who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing money from Messrs. Sands and Co., on Monday last, was sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Emily Harding pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The nuisance having been removed, she was discharged upon her own recognisance of £40, to appear when called upon, for judgment. Mr. Moffatt appeared for the defendant.

William Malone was indicted for stealing a quantity of carpenters' tools from the Sydney University, the property of George Bretnell and James M'Donald, on the 29th May last. Verdict—guilty; sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for six months. Mr. Shuttleworth defended the prisoner.

The trials of Thomas May and John Davis were postponed until the next Sessions.

Several prisoners were discharged, and the Sessions closed.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bonar, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Hargraves.

Fourteen drunkards, some of them old offenders, were found guilty, and sentenced to penalties of from 10s. to 40s., or in default to be imprisoned from twenty-four to forty-eight hours each, according to the nature of their respective offences.

John Faulkner, for desertion from the 77th Regiment, was handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with.

C. Morrison and William Denny, charged with stealing six cups and two small basins from a crate on the premises of Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus, Wynyard-lane, were convicted, and each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Bridget Aldridge, for being drunk and using obscene language, was fined £3 or two months in gaol. Esther Pickering, for a like offence, but of a more aggravated nature, was fined £5, or three months' imprisonment. W. G. Evans, also for being drunk and using obscene language, was sentenced to pay £5, with the alternative of two months in gaol. And, for indecently exposing his person in Pitt-street, being at the time drunk, George Ryan was fined 40s., or forty-eight hours in the cells.

Two ragged urchins named Joshua White, and Robert Wilson, found illegally on the back premises of Mr. Vickery, of George-street, were ordered to be sent to their parents, if they could be found; but if not, some other steps were to be taken, under magisterial direction, to provide for their proper keeping.

Michael Jones, of unsound mind, and having no one to take care of him, was required to enter into a bond of £20, to find two securities in £10 each for his good conduct for three months, or be imprisoned till next Quarter Sessions. Being unable to comply, he was retained in custody.

William Brown, charged with being concerned in, and connected with, an unlicensed still at Bondi, was remanded to Darlinghurst gaol, by Mr. S. North, under a Judge's order.

On the summons sheet there were thirteen cases, but none of any consequence.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. A. M'Arthur.

One drunkard was fined 10s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William M'Millin was summoned by Ellen Keating who sought to recover the sum of £1 4s., which she deposed was due to her for wages, as a domestic servant in defendant's employ. The amount claimed was ordered to be paid, with 6s. 6d. costs of Court.

Thomas Dowling was summoned to answer the information of Mary Moroney, who complained that defendant refused to pay the sum of £3 1s. 3d. which was legally due to her for wages, as a general servant, employed by him. The Court ordered the amount to be paid, together with 6s. 6d costs of Court.

The Welcome Nugget.—The Visiting and Benevolent Institution has gained £52 13s. 6d. by the exhibition for its benefit of the Welcome Nugget. The receipts on Tuesday were £13 10s., and on Wednesday £19 3s. 6d., which, together with the £20 paid by the proprietors of the John O'Groat Hotel for having the treasure exhibited in their concert-hall, make up the sum we have mentioned.—*Ballaarat Times.*

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

The following free translation of part of a letter, written by a Chinaman in Sydney to his father in Shanghae, has been handed to us for publication. Without at all coinciding with Mr. Jan Chin in all he has written about us, we give his letter insertion in the *Herald*, because it may not be uninstructive or unprofitable to be enabled to "see ourselves as others see us;" and so much having been said and written against the Chinese, it is only fair play to allow them an opportunity to say what they think proper in their own defence. Mr. Jan Chin, we are informed, has been a resident in Australia for two or three years, and, like many others of his countrymen, has learned to write and speak English fluently.

"To the respected Chin Fum, one of the elders of the Literati, dwelling in the street of Celestial Bliss, in the city of Shanghae.

"My ever honoured Progenitor,—I send this writing to let you know of my health and my doings in this land of the outside barbarians, where I have now been a dweller for more than thirty moons, and where I arrived in a barbarian ship, after sailing over the mighty waters for three moons. My heart was sad on leaving the Central Flowery Land, and I fully resolved, if Heaven prospered my undertaking, that I would soon return to pay due honours to the shades of my ancestors, and eventually to lay my bones with theirs in the fields of Happy Repose. Shortly do I hope to see you again, my respected parent. May length of days be your portion, and eternal felicity your reward. I will now tell you about the doings of the barbarians in this outside wilderness, that you may tell it to those of my countrymen who wish to come here to dig for gold. I have applied myself diligently, in obedience to your command, to acquire the knowledge of the barbarians; and to their learned men and religious teachers I have not been deaf. I think their words are very good, and that if they would themselves practice only a little of what they are so anxious to teach others, I could find no fault with them. Many of their maxims and precepts are worthy of being treasured up and held in remembrance equally with those of the great Confucius himself. This is one of their principal precepts—the excellence of which moved me to enquire further into their doctrines—'Do as you would that others should do unto you.' Another is, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.' Their sacred books teach that all mankind are brothers—of one flesh; and the Great Teacher whom they profess to follow, and from whom the name of their religion is derived, is said to have left, as one of his greatest commandments, the injunction, 'Love one another.' I was highly delighted with this, and thought that the people who followed such teaching must be worthy examples to others, particularly when I learned that they spared no trouble or expense in sending their Bonzes (priests) to distant parts of the world to teach these excellent things to the most miserable and degraded of mankind; and I foolishly thought they would hail the coming of my countrymen among them with great joy, in order that they might impart to them the benevolent doctrines of their own religion. But now, alas! when I know these people better, I see plainly that they wish to make up by their zeal in teaching others for their remissness and neglect in practising these golden rules themselves.

"I must inform you, my honoured Sir, that the Mandarins and lawgivers among these barbarians, pretend (in order to replenish their empty treasury, and at the same time to please the vulgar sort, whose goodwill they are desirous to secure,) that there is great danger to the public morals and welfare, because of so many Celestials coming to dwell in their country—that we shall corrupt them, forsooth! and degrade their race! and a great outcry has been raised against us. This is pleasing to the ignorant and brutal among them, who call us all manner of hard names, and illtreat us, —and when I reply to them in the words of their own sacred books, 'Do as you would be done unto,' they only mock and abuse me the more; and if I venture to mention another of their aphorisms, that 'With what measure men mete unto others it shall be measured to them again,' they reply with blows. The Mandarins and wise men, in order to please these people, have decreed that all my countrymen, when they arrive here, must pay the great amount of forty ounces of silver. This is the price at which these people value their moral welfare and the purity of their race! We are to be at liberty to corrupt and degrade them to any extent if we will only pay them the forty ounces of silver! One of their Mandarins stated, in their hall of Assembly, that he objected to our coming here because we smuggled opium in our bamboo-sticks! If this worthy Mandarin had called to mind that passage from their sacred books which says, 'First take the beam from thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to pull out the mote which is in thy brother's eye'—the blush of shame must have overspread his countenance when he uttered it,—seeing that his own countrymen have been engaged for many years in smuggling opium into our country, not in bamboo sticks, but in shiploads. Another of these wise Mandarins said that he objected to our coming because one of the Celestials whom he employed, although an excellent servant, had turned Christian, and it seems he continues a good servant still, in spite of having changed his religion—evidently much to the worthy Mandarin's surprise—who, apparently, wishes to prevent the chance of such a change, by making them pay heavily for it. Another of these lawmakers said, that if we were allowed to come here this country would soon become a province of the Celestial Empire, but it seems he is quite willing we should come if we paid for it. Verily these people would allow us to defile their fathers' tombs if we paid them for it. Surely if we are so bad as they say they ought to exclude us altogether. I believe, notwithstanding all the precepts of their holy books, their professions are all a sham, and the principal object of their adoration is a low and grovelling but powerful demon called 'Mammon,' whose slaves they are.

"To show also the arrogance of these barbarians, I wish to inform you that they are only strangers in this land themselves—many of them have only been here a few moons, and none for more than one or two generations; and they are only a very small number—not more than the people of a single city in the Central Flowery Land;—that their evil example and conduct, and the fire-waters which they make, have already almost destroyed the original inhabitants of this fine country; and this handful of barbarian strangers are about to place a tax on my countrymen who number one-third of the human race! This fact becomes more absurd and ridiculous still, when it is considered that they have no manufactures, and scarcely any handicrafts among them; they can neither grow silk nor spin it; they do not even spin the fine wool which the country produces in abundance. They do not grow sugar, or tea, or rice, or even catch the fish with which their coasts and harbours swarm. They have not a single canal in the country, and scarcely a road; and everything they use and wear has to be brought from other parts of the world. Almost the only thing they make is the fire-water, called rum, which many of them drink until they end their miserable lives—so true is their saying, that 'Whoever is doomed by Heaven is infatuated.'

"The precepts for the regulation of their commerce, and their practice in regard to it, are in much the same state of opposition to each other. The teaching of one of their wisest men, an old Mandarin called Adam Smith, whose injunctions the most enlightened among them profess to follow, may be summed up in these words, 'The most effective way of advancing the wealth and greatness of a nation is for the Legislature to allow every man to dispose of his industry and capital to the best advantage he can, without favoring him on the one hand by protection, or imposing restraints upon him on the other; and when universal justice triumphs, this principle will regulate the commercial policy of the world.' How different is their practice from this, and yet they profess to be guided by such precepts!

"The political creed of these people is also equally opposed to their practice, for they profess to believe that all men are equal, but their acts completely give the lie to their words.

"When, in addition to all this, it is considered that this nation is at the present time sending their fire-ships, and great numbers of their braves, to our country to fight us, because we do not wish to trade with them on the terms which they choose to dictate, and that they have already taken forcible possession of one of our chief cities, I think it must be allowed that this attempt to tax us is very wicked as well as unreasonable and unwise.

"But let me no longer waste time in speaking of the follies and vices of these people, whom Heaven, no doubt for some wise but inscrutable purpose, has permitted for a time to occupy a land which they know not how to till or enjoy in a rational manner, and whose arrogance and conceit prevent them from learning of others who are able to teach them.

* * * * *

"Surely, if this tax is to be imposed on my countrymen on their arrival here, the barbarians, in common honesty, will either spend it for their benefit or return it to them when they leave, if they do so without having offended against the laws of the land. Apart from the reasonableness of this supposition, I am the more inclined to indulge this hope, because, when I mentioned it to one of their Mandarins he very civilly told me he thought we should get the money returned, *with a hook*. What this latter expression means, I do not exactly know, perhaps some small ornament or reward for our good conduct during our sojourn in the country.

* * * * * * * *

"That your shadow, my venerated parent, may never grow less, is the fervent wish of your dutiful

"Jan Chin."

Serious Mining Accident.—We were informed last evening that a serious accident had occurred on the Inkermann lead. It appears that at about three o'clock one of the drives of the Independent Mining Company fell in. Fourteen men were below at the time, five of whom were entombed for a short period; their mates immediately set to work to dig them out, and although all were more or less seriously wounded, none were dangerously hurt. One man had two fingers nearly chopped off, and another sustained a deep cut on the back of the head; these, as far as we were enabled to ascertain, were the principal injuries resulting from the accident. It was fortunate that the ground fell in in lumps, as otherwise the men would have been inevitably smothered before they could have been extricated from their perilous situation. We understand that the main cause of the accident was a want of sufficient timber. Such occurrences ought to make miners more careful.—*Ballaarat Times.*

John Chinaman "too many" for John Bull.—We hear that it is currently reported in Canton and Hongkong that the individual captured by our gallant tars as the bloodthirsty Governor Yeh, or rather Yip (such being the pure Mongolian pronunciation of his name), was not the real "Simon Pure" after all. John Chinaman has gammoned John Bull, and palmed off a suppositious Yeh upon him. Our present captive is to be sent from Calcutta to England, where no doubt he will be lionised, and, like Christopher Sly, will soon fall into the ready acceptance of those honours and attentions which will be paid to him; while the real Yeh can continue to indulge in those wholesale butcheries which he delights in, as soon as we evacuate Canton.—*Bendigo Advertiser.*

Congregational Church.—A meeting of Independents was held on Wednesday night, at their temporary place of worship in Market-square, in order to take the necessary steps for purchasing a piece of land for a site for the church proposed to be erected. A committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. Skinner, Miller, Horwood, Isaacs, Hodgkinson, Parry, and Adams, to collect subscriptions in order to carry out the views of the body. The sum of £70 was subscribed by the meeting. Mr. Miller was elected treasurer, after which the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.—*Bendigo Advertiser.*

The Geelong and Melbourne Railway.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, when the train from Williamstown was about leaving the station, and only waiting for the mail bags, a seizure was made, by the authority of the Williamstown police bench (on behalf of certain workmen lately in the employ of the Company, who had obtained judgment against it for arrears of wages) of three of the carriages—one a first-class carriage, a second an intermediate one, and the third a third-class one—of the estimated value, in the aggregate, of between £500 to £600. The passengers by the train had to shift into two other carriages of the third-class description and found their way to the Geelong terminus in regular time, so that no serious inconvenience was produced by this unfortunate *contretemps*; we say unfortunate, for it is obvious to all that such incidents operate very seriously against the best interests of the Company, and should be avoided at any price, especially when it is considered that the money was owing to a hard working and industrious class of men, who could not be kept without it without serious inconvenience to themselves and families.—*Geelong Advertiser, June 19.*

Ministerial Patronage in Victoria.—The damning charge against the O'Shanassy Administration is not that they have conferred appointments upon their own relatives or fellow-countrymen, but that they have done so under circumstances which show that on this subject they have a well-defined and deadly policy, which has for its aim to corrupt both branches of the Government—the legislative as well as the administrative—by buying over the one and filling the other with their own creatures—men guaranteed to be so by being connected with their own families, country, or creed. Louis Napoleon, "the elect of France," surrounds himself by hired Corsicans. John O'Shanassy, "the man of the people," fortifies his position by an official body guard of his own countrymen, and by a *corps legislatif* exposed to the seductive influence of his proffered bribes. It is not on any isolated case that such a serious charge can fairly be made; and, unfortunately, it is not on isolated cases that we are now challenged to draw our inferences and form our conclusions. Case after case is thrown at us in open defiance of every rule of the art in which Ministers have been taking lessons. First, we had the case of Mr. Adamson, who was discharged, not for insolence, but because *other* members of the Assembly, also members of the Bar, stipulated for a share of the Crown briefs, or at least the Crown fees. Mr. Archer's name was also put down on the list of *proscrits*, before Ministers themselves were installed in office. We make this statement on authority not to be gainsaid. Then we have Mr. Ireland's brother-in-law appointed to a sinecure, which Mr. Haines promised to abolish altogether, and which Mr. O'Shanassy ought to have abolished, and would have abolished, had it not been wanted for family purposes. But Mr. Brackenbury is discharged, not with a view to have the office abolished, but to have it conferred upon a Ministerial relative. Then we have Mr. Duffy's brother-in-law gazetted—a legitimate appointment by itself, but now liable to be cited along with others as "a case in point." Other appointments of Mr. Duffy's (ungazetted) which we pass over. Then we have Mr. O'Shanassy's "schoolfellow"—no doubt, presenting a fair enough claim on that and other grounds, but still bearing out the charge that country and creed are the only passport to Ministerial favour. Moreover, what are we to say to an increase of salary for an office already over-salaried? What sufficed for the Solicitor-General's brother-in-law, when the Solicitor-General was *out*, does not suffice for Mr. O'Shanassy's "school-fellow," when Mr. O'Shanassy is *in*. What appeared an ample salary in the eyes of the extravagant Haines Government, appears too small in the eyes of the reforming and retrenching Government now in possession of the Treasury. Nor are these the only cases. A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, states that, "a *few days* ago, no fewer than eight Custom House officers were discharged at Williamstown and Sandridge, and sixteen fresh ones appointed, *twelve of whom are Irish Roman Catholics!*" We hear further that a foreign gentleman, who has long served this country in a scientific capacity, and with distinguished success, is about to lose his appointment unless the Governor, who has interposed in the case, stand firm to his own declared sense of what is right, and show his Ministers that he, too, has a voice in these matters. We hear, concurrently with this, but not necessarily as connected with it, that a clergyman, who figures as a prominent member of the Philosophical Institute, will soon add State-pay as a Government *savant* to his State-pay as a clergyman. In this instance, also, the anticipated *beneficiare* is a co-religionist of the Premier. Even science itself must bend to the Ministerial policy. Professional officers are no exception. A vacancy occurred recently in a professional department, and a person to fill it was recommended by the officer most competent to judge of his suitability; but his recommendation was rejected, and another sent whose speech he could not understand, and whose handwriting he could not decipher? The only qualification he was accused of possessing was, that "he was a friend of Mr. Duffy's."—*Age.*

The Flooded Lands on Wallis Creek.—We understand that steps have been taken towards the survey of the various channels of drainage which empty themselves into the basin of Louth Park, with a view to remedy the evils caused by the dam at the outlet of Wallis Creek to the river. The former survey, made preparatory to the laying out of the railway line, did not extend far towards the districts that have suffered. A gentleman connected with the Survey Department has now visited the spot, however; but probably some little time must elapse before his operations will be completed.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Boonoo Boonoo.—Mr. R. Meston has addressed a letter to the Boonoo Boonoo gold miners, through the *Armidale Express*, in which he says:—"During an interview I lately had with Captain Ward, of the Sydney Mint, amongst other topics the subject of the Boonoo Boonoo gold value was also discussed. While approving of a suggestion published by me in the *Armidale Express* some time ago, of dissolving the silver by means of nitric acid, and precipitating by means of salt in solution, Captain Ward stated that another difficulty presented itself, namely—that the silver was found to be combined with sulphur. I suggested the propriety of obtaining the standard prices for such silver, deducting, however, the cost of separation and purification, instead of casting it away, as at present, and giving no allowance for waste, by the Mint. Finally, Captain Ward proposes to purify your gold, and give the current market price, for none can expect the full value of gold for what is not gold; to erect a furnace, and expel the sulphur from your silver, and after deducting the cost of nitric acid, salt, &c., to pay from 4s. to 5s. per ounce for pure silver—provided always that the quantity washed will warrant the wisdom of going into these processes. It is therefore your business to decide whether you will join all together in forwarding the Boonoo Boonoo gold, when got, to the Sydney Mint, in order to obtain full and true values for your produce—resting, however, with the Deputy Master of the Mint to determine if the quantity produced will pay, and the end will justify the means."

The West Maitland Extension.—The rapidity with which the contractor is now completing the railway line between East and West Maitland, is a gratifying proof that despatch and energy can be displayed where the will exists. The people of West Maitland have been so long without their railway, that, like many other movements which for a short time have engrossed the attention of the inhabitants, little began to be thought of it; and until awakened by the progression lately made, they seemed content to trudge on in the old way. The appearance of the iron horse, however, crossing High-street has created enquiries as to when the line will be opened. The exact day is not, we believe, fixed. We recollect when the meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Assembly to extend the line from East to West Maitland was held, the various speakers looked forward to the completion of so desirable an object as one of a very important and eventful nature, and promised to celebrate the occasion in a manner hitherto unknown in this district. We are given to understand that the line will be completed in about three weeks or a month, at any rate before the races. The framing of the wooden building intended for the East Maitland station is now being boarded on; the goods station at West Maitland is being roofed in, and the passenger station has been brought to a state of further advancement. The rails were laid down on Wednesday afternoon to within a hundred yards of the level crossing at Abbott-street, whilst the locomotive, with its train of ballast wagons, had crossed High-street, and the ballasting had been carried as far as to about one-third of the distance between High street and Abbott-street. It is high time, therefore, to commence enquiries as to the opening day of the extension, and to make preliminary arrangements, if any demonstration is to be made, equal to the importance of the railway to the future of West Maitland.—*Yesterday's Mercury.*

Sporting Match.—On Tuesday a bet of £100 was made between Mr. Fulford, of the Rose Inn, and Mr. James Parnell, that the former would drive the latter in a gig from Maitland to Singleton and back—a distance of 60 miles—in twelve hours; Mr. Fulford's well known grey was to perform the journey. Accordingly, precisely at six o'clock a.m. on Wednesday morning, the party in the gig left the door of the Rose Inn. At ten minutes to eleven they arrived at Singleton. Precisely at twelve o'clock they started back for Maitland, and reached the Rose Inn at a quarter to six o'clock p.m., thus accomplishing the distance within a quarter of an hour of the appointed time, and consequently winning the wager. Messrs. Parnell and Fulford together weigh, we unnerstand, more than twenty-six stone.—*Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

June 23.—School of Arts.—The public meeting for determining the site of the new building of this institution was held in the court-house, on last Monday evening. Mr. G Oakes, M.L.A., was voted into the chair. Mr. Oakes, on taking his seat, said it was his intention to act with strict impartiality, although he was president of the society, and that he would endeavour to place the merits of the case plainly before them. The committee of the School of Arts asked the permission of the inhabitants of the town to erect the building at the corner of the old gaol green, opposite to the end of the bridge. This piece of ground had been reserved for the recreation of the inhabitants, and belonged to them under the Parks Act; but the grant from the Governor to the trustees—Messrs G. Oakes, F. O. Darvall, and E. Greenup—had not yet been drawn up, and the trustees would make no objection to the request of the committee, if the inhabitants approved of it. They would perceive, from the 4th resolution, which would be submitted to them, the way in which it was proposed to secure that no further encroachment should be made on the green, and that the granting of this piece should not form a precedent. The committee had not been able to procure any site so desirable or so central as the one proposed. The Government were willing to grant them a piece, but there was none in their possession which met with the approval of the committee; and if they, this evening, approved of a piece of the green being taken for this purpose, no doubt but that the Government would make a grant of it to the Society. The meeting had been made as public as possible by placards and advertisements, and he supposed that all those persons who were interested in the matter were present, and he would leave the decision entirely in their hands, but he trusted that, when the meeting came to a decision, there would be no attempt made to subvert it.

1. Mr. E. Statham moved, and Mr. W. T. Cape seconded, "That it would be highly desirable in the opinion of this meeting that the new building for the Parramatta Mechanics' School of Arts should be erected on a site as central and as prominent as can be ascertained." The resolution was carried.

2. Mr. A. O. Grant moved, and Mr. C. Doust seconded, "That the funds of the society, together with the aid from Government (partially received), warrants the committee in now proceeding with the erection of a suitable building." The resolution was carried.

3. Mr. Byrnes, M.P., moved, and Mr. Gilbert Smith seconded, the third resolution as follows,—"That the application be forthwith made for a part of the old gaol green at the corner opposite to the end of the bridge, for the purpose of erecting the School of Arts on that site." Carried.

4. Mr. F. Wickham moved, and Mr. J. Williams seconded, the last resolution, namely, "That further application be made to have the rest of the old gaol green immediately conveyed by grant to the trustees, and that the remainder be exclusively reserved for the recreation of the inhabitants, together with that slip marked on the chart, but not included in the present boundaries." Carried.

The resolutions were warmly and ably supported by the different speakers, and Mr. Byrnes spoke at considerable length, and contended that the request of the committee was a reasonable one. Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. J. Pye, and Mr. H. Harvey were opposed to the request, and their two objections were, that it would form a precedent, and that the site was not the most desirable. That both these objections were without point, in the opinion of the meeting, was fully proved by the 3rd resolution being carried by a large majority. We should say that there were at least a hundred and fifty people in the body of the court, and, out of that number only twelve hands were held up against the resolution, the gallery was filled with juveniles. Mr. Oakes said he would immediately lay the approval of the meeting before the Government, and the assembly dispersed. We have been informed since the meeting, that those persons who were then in opposition, after seeing such a large majority in favour, are now agreeable that a larger piece, even than applied for, should be granted, and that any situation might be chosen that would not interfere too much with the sports or recreation of the inhabitants.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Presbyterian College.—A meeting called by public advertisement of persons favourable to the establishment of a Presbyterian College, in connection with the Sydney University—in accordance with the proposals issued by the committee appointed at the public meeting in Sydney, on the 5th of April last, took place in the room occupied by the Windsor Literary Institute, on Tuesday afternoon last. Though not numerously, the meeting was respectably attended, and considerable earnestness in the cause on the part of those present made up somewhat for the want of numbers. George Bowman, Esq., J.P., upon motion to that effect, occupied the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. The Rev. James Cameron read and explained the prospectus which had been revised and published by the Sydney committee. The Rev. M. Adam, moved, "That this meeting, deeply impressed with a sense of the vast good likely to result to the cause of Presbyterianism, and to the colony generally, from the establishment of a Presbyterian College, affiliated to the University of Sydney, and approving of the principles contained in the prospectus adopted by the public meeting held in Sydney on the 5th of April last, resolves to use its best efforts to aid in carrying out this most important undertaking." In support of the resolution, Mr. Adam adverted to the great advantage which a College would be in connection with the Presbyterian community, and stated that he did not see why they should not hasten to take advantage of the liberal support which the Government offered them towards such an institution. Other religious bodies were availing themselves of the Government bounty; it was now their duty to do likewise. Mr. J. B. Johnston, J.P., had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The importance and usefulness of the object they had in view must be obvious, and required no advocacy. The resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman, and carried unanimously. Mr. William Walker then moved, "That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to co-operate with the General Committee in Sydney in raising funds for the foregoing purpose, and otherwise in carrying out the objects of this meeting, viz.:—The Revs. George Macfie and Matthew Adam, Messrs. G. Bowman, J.P., J. B. Johnston, J.P., John M'Donald, William Walker, W. M. Benson, R. Dick, T. Arndell, W. Johnston, W. Hall, J. Lamrock, with the Rev. J. Cameron as Secretary." Mr. W., in moving this resolution, amongst some other remarks, expressed a hope that both the general and the above committee would set about their work earnestly. Although in one sense he was gratified with observing the large subscriptions which had been published as promised in Sydney, he would much rather have seen a greater diffusion of subscriptions amongst the great body of the Presbyterian people. It only required a little exertion to attain so desirable a result. Mr. John M'Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

A list was then opened, and several sums, varying from £10 to £50 each, were subscribed by those present, altogether about £250, which, added to Mr. Bowman and family's subscriptions, made the sum of £600. Arrangements were then made to canvass the district, when no doubt upwards of £1000 will be obtained. The committee agreed to re-meet that day three weeks. The proceedings then terminated.

Bank.—We understand the Bank of New South Wales have resolved to open a branch in Windsor shortly, on the premises now occupied by Mr. Cope, in George-street. The Commercial Bank, on ascertaining the above fact, have, we believe, for the present abandoned the idea of establishing themselves here—certainly two banks would not pay in Windsor, one will only be an experiment.

The Late Murderous Assault.—We are glad to perceive by the *Gazette* that the Government have offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of Charles Hand, the party charged with the late atrocious assault on the Cornwallis Road.

A lecture on the subject of Gravitation, with illustrations by the magic lantern, was delivered last evening (Tuesday) in the room of the Windsor Literary Institute, by the Rev. George Macfie, of Pitt Town. There was a large and respectable audience, and at the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by the Rev. Dr. Hallman, seconded by Mr. J. Cunneen, was awarded to the lecturer.

June 23, 1858.

RICHMOND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

June 22.—The Petition in favour of the Electoral Bill.—Having procured a copy of this precious document, we have discovered in connection with it one of the grossest political frauds that has ever been perpetrated in this locality. As we stated before, the petition is most artfully—nay jesuitically—worded, being in the following terms:—"That your petitioners approve, on the whole, of the Electoral Bill now before your honorable House, particularly of those portions providing for an extension of the suffrage and vote by ballot. Also, that any objections your petitioners may have to the details of the measure would be fully met by giving an additional number of ten or twelve members to be apportioned amongst the country districts. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honorable House will proceed to take into consideration the Electoral Bill without unnecessary delay, with a view to effect the reforms so urgently required." Then follow some 88 names (query, signatures). Will it be believed that 30 of the same 88 persons, signed a petition only a week or two previous against any extension of the suffrage, whilst at least six others of them are boys, and two (Watson and Eaton) are non-residents of the district. We have enquired amongst a large number of the signers if they understood what they had done, and in only one instance did we meet with a person who admitted that he did so. We have been given to understand that in nearly every case the parties signed from a total misapprehension. Believing the parties in charge of the petition to be men of respectability, the subscribers took their words for it (without reading for themselves) that it was simply a petition praying for more members for the country districts. Had it been stated that it was in favour of manhood suffrage, there would not have been twenty names attached to it. We have been particularly authorised to mention Messrs. W. Parnell, T. Crisford, R. King, T. P. Sullivan, J. Richards, J. M. Kelly, J. Ezzy, J. Stratford, and others as parties who were trepanned into signing their names to such a document through misrepresentation. In one case (J. Witney), we are informed the misrepresentation went so far that the party signing understood the petition to be opposed to manhood suffrage: whilst others were told that there was no inconsistency in their signing both petitions, inasmuch as the first only referred to Chinamen and this one asked for more members to the country districts!—a fine bait certainly to the unwary. If the rest of the petitions which have been presented to the Assembly in favour of the Electoral Bill are as veritable as this Richmond one, then they are truly worthless. The people here are very generally opposed to any extension of the suffrage.

Land Sale.—The land sale, held at the Court-house on Wednesday last, was very thinly attended. Country Lots: near Hawdon's Lagoon, 7 miles from Albury. Lots 1 to 6, 80 acres each, £1 per acre; 8, 101 acres, £1 5s. per acre; 9, 91 acres, £1 6s. per acre; 10, 90 acres, £1 per acre; 11, 501 acres, £1 2s. per acre; all purchased by Mr. Mitchell. Town Lots: Howlong. Lots 36, 2 roods, £10 12s.; 37, 2 roods, £4 4s.; 38, 2 roods, £4 4s.; 39, 2 roods, £4; 40, 2 roods, £4; 41, 2 roods, £4.—*Albury Telegraph.*

Meragle.—The latest accounts from this new rush are favourable. The population, numbering about 200, are doing well, and the average daily earnings are not less than £1 per man. A nugget weighing 2½ ounces was found in the bank of the creek last Thursday. There are three stores and one public-house erecting or completed, and provisions continue plentiful and cheap. There is good surfacing for miles around, and Meragle is capable of supporting a large population. The field is particularly suitable for Chinamen during the summer, but the cold during the present season has hitherto kept away the celestials.—*Border Post.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The operation of stowing the wire for a second effort commenced on Friday, 19th of March, on board her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, in Keyham basin. The coiling on board the Agamemnon is superintended by Mr. Canning, who assisted in the operations last year, and who laid the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Newfoundland to Cape Breton. The staff of telegraph clerks engaged last year has been retained, and some of them under the guidance of Mr. Whithouse, the electrician, are perfecting themselves in their future employment by transmitting and receiving, through the 2630 miles of wire now at Plymouth, the class of messages anticipated on the closer junction of England with the United States and the continent of America. *It is* said that Professor William Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, will accompany the expedition charged with the duty of laying down the electric cable.

The Oddity of the Chameleon.—This singular creature is characterised by a much more remarkable peculiarity than its varied and changing colour. It seems not to be homogenous; at least, betwixt the two sides of the body there seems a lack of sympathy. One eye may be looking straightforward, while the other is looking as directly backward. One may be entirely asleep, while the other is wide awake. And this kind of independent and separate action applies to each side of the creature—to its limbs. It cannot swim because its limbs refuse to act in concert. Could the two sides understand one another, and agree on a prescribed course of action, it may always be awake or half awake. But it gains nothing by its unilateral independency; the two sides are like two horses that won't work in harness. It seems strange, with such a peculiarity, that on trees, or *terra firma*, it should be able to make any progress. But, as the two sides are fed by one mouth, and as the insect tribes refuse to come to it, so they seem, in regard to all culinary matters, to agree to sink their differences, and to move in harmony. The stomach is a potent harmoniser, and thus a divided and obstinate jury are often starved into a unanimous verdict.—*Blackwood.*

Prevention of Collision on Railways.—A Mr. Hope, of Durham, has obtained a patent for an improved method of preventing one train "from running into another on railways." This invention consists in coating the rails, by means of a brush, with some grease or other oleaginous matter, at or just before any point where it is necessary for a train to stop, the greasing being intended to act as a signal to the engine driver to stop his engine and train. When a train is at a stand still and another is expected, the guard should proceed to the greatest distance possible with safety, and grease the distance for ten or fifteen yards. As soon as the engine reaches the greased rails, the wheels will cease to bite, and the train will only proceed by its momentum. The driver, who cannot fail to notice this signal, will be able to bring his train to a dead stop within perhaps one hundred yards of the greased portion of the rails.—*Manchester Guardian.*

AUSTRALIAN LEAFLETS.

By Anne Evergreen.

WEALTH AND POVERTY.

Be not cast down, my heart,
Though sad misfortune lours,
The loveliest in the universe
Are clouded by dark hours.
The brightest of the stellar spheres
Sometimes in sorrow dips;
So the most fresh and youthful heart
Must suffer an eclipse.

Don't sit down to listless sighing,
Up, and go,
Laugh at care—'twill set it flying;
Kick at grief—'twill soon be dying;
Cast off woe.
On thy banner have Faith graven,
Hope's gold star its folds emblazon,
Truth thy shield—thy watchword Right,
Lo! the "Templed Hills" in sight.

"Don't weep for me, boy: Alfred, there is no cause for tears. I am going home, my son, and I am happy; yet if I experience a pang on bidding adieu to this world, it will be that I leave you alone to buffet with life's troubles. Had I not rashly speculated, you would be independent." "Think not of me, father, I am young—can struggle, and will yet win a name in the world. Mar not the serenity of your last moments by sad recollections of the past. But here comes the doctor." Mr. Doddaly, a few years back, was one of the most prosperous men in South Australia; latterly, he had been beset by a series of calamities—the loss of his wife, and hard-earned wealth—and now he is on his death-bed. One son had blessed his union, whom he educated with care, having sent him to an English university. Mr. Doddaly had hoped to have left his son in affluence: it was not so willed. The doctor calls Alfred aside, and tells him not to leave the room, for the patient was in such a low state that death might at any moment ensue. An hour later, and all is over—the last filial duty performed. Alfred stands by the bed on which are laid the precious remains of his parent; a book Mr. Doddaly had been reading lay, half-open, on the pillow; the young man took it in his hands—a marker fell to the ground; he stooped to raise it; on it was elegantly worked in gold beads, "Trust in God, and do what is right." "Poor mother's first gift: excellent advice. Sainted mother, I vow, in the presence of these honoured remains, always to put my trust in Omnipotence, and try to do what is right." A week has passed away; Alfred is the sole tenant of that once princely abode. There was a time when he had troops of visitors; now, all know he is poor, and in poverty how few friends do congregate. "I must get a situation, it will not do to sit tamely down and die of starvation. I must be up and doing," thought Alfred. A copy of the *Register* lay on the table; he scanned the advertisement columns eagerly; a smile, the first since his father's death, lit up his countenance. "The very thing," said he aloud; "it will suit me admirably,—a tutor, nothing could be better." The advertisement which called forth these exclamations of pleasure was couched as follows:—"Tutor wanted, a gentleman capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a liberal education. The highest references will be required. Address, in the first instance, by letter, to the Hon. James Hope, Minerva House, Adelaide." Alfred lost no time in calling on Mr. Hope; he fancied that there would be no trouble in the matter of references; we shall see how far he was correct. "Is Mr. Hope at home?" asked young Doddaly of the man who opened the door of "Minerva House." "Yes, Sir," was the reply, "will you favour me with your card?" Here was a difficulty on which Alfred had not bestowed a thought; poor fellow he hadn't indulged in cards for many months. "You must excuse me I have forgotten my card-case, but I should say a card is unnecessary, I am your master's friend." "Oh! I beg your pardon, I did not know you had the *entree*: pray walk into the parlour." Alfred was very much surprised at the altered tone of the speaker. "What name shall I say, sir?" "Mr. Alfred Doddaly." "Thank you, that will do." "Good day." "Mr. Doddaly, what can I do for you? I shall be glad to serve you. I hear you want to sell your house and grounds, as they are next to my property I shall be happy to treat for their purchase. My managing man tells me the house is rapidly falling to pieces, and that the grounds produce nothing but weeds. I'll say five hundred pounds,—not another shilling,—indeed I think I am doing you a favor in bidding so high, but friendship, young gentleman, makes men do many things—the human heart is a mystery, Mr. Doddaly, a great mystery." Mr. Hope stopped to take breath, and Alfred took the opportunity of putting in a few words. "You mistake the purport of my visit, Sir. I did not come here for the purpose of asking you to buy a house and grounds: I have no property to sell,—my father disposed of it long before he died." "Then, Sir, what is your business?" "I saw an advertisement in the *Register*, and called to inquire about it." "Ah! I see you wish to be my son's tutor; well, I have no objection to give you a trial. Have you brought your testimonials with you? I suppose you have first-rate references?" "I did not think you would require any, as you knew my late father, and have been acquainted with myself for years." "What can my knowledge of the late Mr. Doddaly and yourself have to do with the qualifications required for the important situation of tutor?" "I matriculated at Oxford—you can look at my papers." "Papers, papers! pshaw; a fig for such references. There's too much duplicity in the world to trust to papers; for aught I know your's may be forged. Now, don't start young man; I don't say they are, but I can't say they are not. Written characters are often false." Sir," said Alfred, "though I am poor, I do not think I am therefore obliged to quietly hear the mean and cowardly imputations which you seek to cast upon me. You spoke of friendship—the speech you have made plainly shows you are a stranger to such feelings." "Don't say that, young man, every one in Adelaide says I am a friend to the poor; no person ever applied to me in vain. I shall be happy to provide for your necessities by giving you five shillings!" "I am not a beggar, Sir. If you thought I was in want, perhaps you would not have offered me money. I wish to earn my bread by honest industry. A word or two before I go. You have children, Sir, who may one day be compelled to earn their living; you forget that their feelings may be outraged as mine have been to-day—farewell, Sir." "That young man," is mad," said Mr. Hope, with an air of satisfied vanity, "he'll want my help yet." "And when he does," said Mrs. Hope, entering the room, "and when he does," repeated Mr. H., "he shall not have it," was the reply.

"Where are you going Al, you are as melancholy as Dr. Faustus when about to be seized by the Prince of Darkness; what's the matter, man? been jilted by your lady love?" "No, Hardy, I have never been in love, and on that account have escaped so serious a disaster, but I feel insulted—have been hurt to the quick, and by a man to whom my father proved a friend, when the world looked on him frowningly." "Never mind, Al, there's a lining of silver in every cloud. There's a trite old proverb, too, which bids you remember, the lowest spoke on Fortune's wheel may some day be the highest—who knows but that the fickle dame will enable you to return measure for measure! I am only a banker's clerk, and have a wife and three young children to support out of a slender income, but you, Al, were a friend to me when you were rich, and by George you shall never want bread while I have a loaf in the cupboard, or a roof over your head while one remains to me." "Thanks, Hardy, a friend in need, is a friend indeed, such a friend are you—I am not so poor as you suppose, I have about fifty pounds; before they are spent something may turn up, I should like to obtain a place as tutor in a respectable family." "Take dinner with me," said Hardy, "I have a half-holiday, so I shall have time to talk with you over your plans for the future. You can't refuse, for see you are at my door." • • • • •

After several weeks of anxious waiting Alfred, through the instrumentality of his friend Hardy, got his wish gratified; and he is now installed as tutor in the establishment of Mr. Pauly, who had risen from the humblest ranks of society; successful copper mining speculations, made him a rich man. For the first few months Alfred was happy, his pupils were improving, and his home was comfortable. One morning—he had been living with the family six months, and was on a footing of familiarity—Mrs. Pauly called him down stairs, "Mr. Doddaly," said the lady, "I want to have a little private conversation with you." "Certainly, madam," replied Alfred, "I am quite ready to hear anything you have to say." "I have no wish to offend you, because I think you do your duty to the children, but you are poor; in fact, you are a servant. We are to have a dinner party this evening, the Colonial Secretary and his lady, together with several of the government supporters will honour us with their presence. Now, although we are pleased with you, it wouldn't do for you to come down while they are present; when we are alone, we are not particular; when we have distinguished company our servants must be kept in their proper places. I am strictly impartial—Miss Wilton, the governess, will not be allowed to shew herself to our friends. You can, of course, keep one another company in the study." At seven the visitors began to drop in, and by eight o'clock they had all arrived. The guests had taken dinner, and the hired waiters were laying the wines and fruits, when a burst of soul-stirring melody took captive the ears of the august assembly! "Splendid!" "beautiful!" "magnificent!" exclaimed the company in turn. "My dear Pauly, said the Premier, who are the minstrels that breathe such exquisite music?" "Oh! the tutor and governess amusing themselves I suppose. Wife, hadn't you better order the servants to cease singing." "Servants," observed a M.L.A.; "they are vocalists of a very high order. I intreat you, let them continue to sing!" "My daughter, Rose, will favour you with one of HER songs." "I have heard Miss Pauly sing before to night, and for the present would rather listen to the duet of your servants." Miss Wilton and Mr. Doddaly had given, with immense effect, "What are the wild waves saying?" and were rendering, in the same elaborate style, Handel's sublime composition, "The Lord is a man of war." "Those servants of yours are worth their weight in gold," said a gentleman to Mr. Pauly. "Oh! yes, my dear sir, they are very well in their way."

"We have had our revenge—and a capital revenge too. They thought to keep us in low spirits—to humble us, but they haven't succeeded—have they love?" said Miss Wilton to her companion. "No; they certainly have not effected their designs. I cannot be low spirited, Lucy, as long as you are near to cheer me. I still think that fortune has been very churlish towards us. Born with talents, educated with care, and delicately reared, we are still able to take no other position in the world than that of mere servitude—servants in very truth we are. Did people know how to use their *educated slaves*, our lot would not be so hard to bear. They cannot do without us—will only employ ladies and gentlemen—and yet they treat us as menials. There are no posts more honourable, and none worse paid, than those we occupy; none in which the duties are so heavy and tiresome, and the requital for work accomplished so mean and beggarly."

"Miss Wilton, mother says you are to dress and come down stairs with Mr. Doddaly; the company want you to sing."

"Tell, your mother for me, Lily, that I am sorry I can't oblige her; I am going to retire for the night." "And say for me, dear," added Alfred, "that the invitation came too late."

The following day, Miss Wilton and Mr. Doddaly received notes, informing them that in consequence of their refusal to comply with the request of Mrs. Pauly, their services would not be required after the expiration of the current quarter.

Thrown into each other's company, a feeling of friendship sprung up between the governess and the tutor, and at length ripened into love. The young people arranged to get married on leaving Mr. Pauly's employ, and to set up a school. "You will bitterly regret leaving me," said Mrs. Pauly; "I was rather angry when I wrote the notes in which I gave you 'notice,' but let that pass; the children like you, you had better stay with them." "We have decided, madam," replied Doddaly. Mrs. Pauly had not intended to dismiss the tutor and governess; she wanted only to humble them, for she knew their places would not be again filled at the same rate of wages. "Well, if you are determined to go, you will do so without characters." "It was not our intention to have asked for them," was the curt reply.

"Mother, a letter for Mr. Doddaly," said Lily, running into the room; "the postman told me the mail from England has arrived." Mr. Doddaly got his letter, and retired to the window to read it. Mrs. Pauly bustled out of the apartment to learn the news; Miss Wilton was tying up bandboxes, locking trunks, and finally preparing for her departure. "Good heavens!" exclaimed Alfred, "it must be a mistake—it can't be for me; but let me look again. Yes, it is for me." "Alfred, dear," said Miss Wilton, "you seem strangely moved, are you unwell?" "Read, Lucy, read this letter; and when you have done so you will not wonder that I am excited." Miss Wilton took the letter from her lover's hand, and read the following note:—

Dear Sir,—We received by the mail steamer, which arrived this morning, a communication from the well known legal firm of Messrs. Wells, Drummond, and Wells, to the effect that the suit in chancery, so long pending between your father and another member of your family, has been decided in favour of the late Mr. Doddaly. As that gentleman's heir, we wait your instructions, and shall be glad if you will inform us when it will be convenient for one of our firm to call on you, to be placed in possession of the same.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
Wild and Russell.

"I am glad for your sake, Alfred, that fortune has at last smiled upon you. Of course you will think no more of me; I am not a fit match for you now." "But you are, Lucy, dear; you shared my troubles, and must be a partner in my happiness."

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"Dear me," said the Hon. Mr. Hope, "the fellow's twice as rich as I am; he'll completely take 'the shine' out of me. He wanted to be our tutor; what a fool I was not to engage him!" "Who are you making that wedding dress for?" asked Miss Pauly, of the forewoman at Madame de B——'s fashionable millinery and dressmaking depôt; "what beautiful flowers! what a lovely wreath! Do tell me, Miss Clark, who they are for?" "Read the card attached to the flowers," answered the forewoman. Miss Pauly did as she was told, and cried in a tone of amazement, "They are for Miss Wilton, the governess! I'll run home and tell mother."

"My dear Mrs. Pauly," said the Hon. Mrs. Hope, "*he's* all right; the poll has closed, and *he's* returned." "*He!* who do you mean, my dear?" "Who but that handsome young gentleman, Mr. Alfred Doddaly, of "Minerva House." "Mr. Doddaly," "Minerva House," echoed Mrs. Pauly. "Yes, you see he fancied our house, offered a good price, so we sold it; he was married yesterday to a very fine young lady—Miss Lucy Wilton, I think, was her maiden name." "Our governess and tutor, who'd have thought it; but they can't have much, they'll soon run through their money; that's some satisfaction." "I don't think so, my dear. Hope tells me, Mr. Doddaly has over ten thousand a-year coming in." "Good gracious," ejaculated Mrs. Pauly, "Lily, hand me my scent bottle, or I shall faint." "I congratulate you, Al," said Mr. Hardy, the banker's clerk, "you were elected by a great majority over your opponent, and only twenty-four hours in the field." "Thank you, Hardy; I'm glad we've met; I have something very particular to tell you; come home to dinner, you can't refuse, for here you are at my door? I remember those were the exact words you used to me when I wanted a dinner." I will not disclose what passed—that very particular something which Alfred had to tell Hardy; but I will remark, *en passant*, that Hardy is no longer a banker's clerk. It is time to drop the curtain. Before I conclude I will just add, for the benefit of the ladies—who are curious in such matters—that Alfred and Lucy are still living, and in the enjoyment of more real happiness than usually falls to the lot of mortals: they have a handsome family of boys and girls, who, though they may not have to endure the sharp sting of poverty, will benefit by the experience of their parents; for they only who have known poverty can rightly estimate the value of wealth.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—As the affairs of this important national institution are likely to become the subject of consideration in the Legislative Assembly this evening, the sentiments of the eminent Dr. Wayland, president of the Brown University, in the State of Rhode Island, delivered at a time it was in a position similar to that of our Sydney University, will be found peculiarly interesting.

The number of students in the Brown University had been diminishing—its income had fallen below its expenditure, and there was a prospect of its becoming an annual burden, &c., &c. (The Sydney University received only *eight* students at the last matriculation.)

"I concluded," says Dr. Wayland, "that the article we offered the public was not what the public wanted. Let us offer them what they wish to have, and they will not only come to us to buy, but will not grudge to pay us a fair price for it.

"The great men who founded universities in ancient times, intended, by their regulations, to make them generally useful to the people so far as their lights went. We do not act up to that spirit of their wishes, by following the letter of their instructions in our time. Were they living now they would see with our eyes, and reason by the aid of our knowledge; it is our duty, therefore, now to make them useful to the people of our time according to our lights, and thus to make them accordant to the spirit of their intentions. Independent of this pleading for reform, in our free country every man has an equal right to education, both in the common schools and in colleges; and in the latter to instruction in these special branches of knowledge which are to be of the most service to him in the pursuits of his after life. If my four sons, who are equally dear to me, and equally valuable to the State, are the institutions of the country to provide collegiate instruction, which shall bear more or less directly upon the after life of the two who are intended for the pulpit and the surgery, and not at all upon the future intentions of the other two, who prefer to be merchants, engineers, manufacturers, or farmers.

"The Almighty never intended that the minds of all men should be stereotyped from the same plates, or, like Indian heads, compressed in the same single mould.

"On comparing the amount of learning exacted in Brown University with that of colleges at home and abroad, I find that we have demanded at least as much as any others to qualify for a degree, and we have been as conscientious and as strict in our examinations. It is the course of study prescribed for our degrees, therefore, which is not suited to the wants of the time, and is, therefore, not popular, or in demand!"

Vide Johnston's Notes, in North America.

How applicable is the reasoning in these undeveloped countries!

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THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your paper of the 18th instant, a letter was inserted from the honorable the Vice-Provost of the University, containing a full statement of the remarks made by him in the Legislative Council, to disprove certain facts affirmed by me in a letter which appeared in your paper of the 3rd instant. These remarks of the Vice-Provost deserve my notice, not only on account of his own high office and character, but also on account of the strong terms in which they have been confirmed by the honorable E. Deas Thomson. That gentleman is reported to have said in the Legislative Council, on the 18th instant:—"He wished only to express his concurrence in every word that had fallen from his honorable friend Mr. Merewether. He wished it to be understood that he endorsed the statements made by that honorable member."

It is my earnest wish to be minutely accurate in everything I say or write; and I should consider it a duty to render my sincere thanks to any one who corrected a mistake into which I might have fallen. In the present case I cannot perform this pleasing duty of thanking the Vice-Provost for his corrections, as it seems to me that, in both the cases to which he refers, I am quite accurate in my statements, and he is inaccurate in his disproof of them.

I. The first passage in my letter, asserted to be incorrect, is as follows:—

Can you have been serious in quoting the University Act of 1850 as settling the limits of present rights—as declaring the fundamental law of the University? Do you not know that Act of 1850 has been changed and mutilated in its most important features? In what portion of that Act is the existence of University Professors recognised, or any teaching powers as existing in the University? These important parts of the present University do not exist in the Act of 1850; they have been called into existence only by a by-law of the Senate, and I am not aware that they have ever been legally confirmed by a subsequent Act of Council.

Let it be remembered that an unsectarian College, observing no religious duties, was established by the Act of 1850.

The Vice-Provost professes to have shown that "the facts are the converse of those stated in this passage, and that the teaching body established by law was the University, and the proposed college only are authorized adjunct; and supposes that he has shown this by quoting sections 3, 8, 17, and 11 of the University Act of 1850, in which sections mention is made of Professors or teachers appointed by the University." "Professors, teachers, &c., belonging to the University," "Professors or teachers in the said University," and "the establishment of a college in connection with and under the supervision of the said University."

When I wrote the passage quoted above, I was fully aware that these expressions were in the University Act of 1850, but I was also aware that in another very important document these expressions were asserted to be erroneous, and were corrected. I allude to the important letter dated May 7th, 1851, written and signed by "Edward Hamilton, Provost, late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Charles Nicholson, Vice-Provost, Speaker of the Legislative Council; E. Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary;" relative to the selection of Professors in England.

The last paragraph but one of this important letter is as follows:—

"We have now to call attention to the titles of the Professors. In the 17th section of the Act of Incorporation mention is made of Professors in the University, and no specific mention is made of Professors in the College. Now, as the University is not instituted for tuition, but solely for examination, as the test of qualification for the degrees which it is empowered to confer, there is clearly no occasion for the nomination of University Professors. On this point it appears that there is an error in the wording of the Act. If material, it would be easily remedied; but inasmuch as the Senate is distinctly invested with every power necessary for the establishment of the College, the error is not considered of any consequence, and the designation of the Professors will be, Professors of the University College of Sydney."

Thus, on the highest University authority, it is declared that the University was not instituted for tuition, but solely for examination; that the mention of University Professors is an error in the wording of the Act of 1850, which error is corrected by designating the Professors, "Professors of the University College." In accordance with this amended wording of the Act of 1850, the present Professors were selected in England as Professors of University College; they commenced their duties in this colony as Professors of University College—the University itself having nothing to do with tuition; and it was in compliance with a subsequent request of the Professors, contained in a letter which was laid before the Senate, in September 1852, that the College was given up, never to be resumed, (and thus the original body, mutilated by the cutting off an important member); the present Professors were for the first time styled Professors of the University, and the University itself was changed from a body—not instituted for tuition, but solely for examination, to another perfectly different body, providing central secular tuition through its body of Professors.

Thus the facts, stated by me in the passage of my letter of the 3rd instant, quoted above, are shewn to be most accurate according to the wording of the Act of 1850, as amended by the highest authority; and these accurate facts the honorable the Vice-Provost would disprove, by quoting the erroneous wording of that Act, though the error has been pointed out and amended by the highest authority (including the honorable E. Deas Thomson himself) in the important document to which I have referred.

II. The other passage of my previous letter referred to by the Vice-Provost is as follow:—

From this remarkable article in the *Empire* of May 22nd, I may be allowed to quote one other passage of some length. It is utterly erroneous as matter of past fact and history, but excellent in theory, showing the principle, the religious spirit in which the University, with its affiliated colleges, may now be practically worked.

In this theory (that described in the article referred to) of the central secular teaching of the University through its salaried Professors, and of the essentially religious character of the affiliated colleges through their State-paid principals, I most cordially concur.

To disprove my assertion, to show that the statement referred to "was not utterly erroneous as matter of past fact and history," the Vice-Provost quotes many long extracts from official documents of the University. Using one only of these documents, I am prepared to show the minute accuracy of my assertion supposed to be thus disproved.

The substance of the statement referred to, and quoted by me from the leading article of the *Empire*, May 22nd, is contained in these two passages:—

The University, then, is not, as is sometimes supposed, a mere board of examiners, but is a teaching University. Its duty is to give instruction in every kind of secular learning.

Again:

The Colleges are endowed, not to give secular instruction, for that is provided by the University, but to give that moral and religious training which the University cannot give. We hold that the Colleges, as recognised by the State, are essentially of a religious character.

This is the theory of the central secular teaching of the University through its salaried professors, and of the essentially religious character of the Affiliated Colleges, imparting religious instructions through their state-paid principals, in which I have expressed my cordial concurrence; shewing, as it does, the religious spirit in which the University with its Affiliated Colleges, may now be practically worked. While expressing, however, this cordial concurrence in the University in its present state, I deemed it desirable to remind my readers, that the University had not always been the same as it now is—that in past time it was very different from what it is at the present time: and that if the writer of the statement quoted from the *Empire* intended to state that the University had always been what he now described it to be, his statement was, as matter of past fact and history, utterly erroneous.

What is the clear logical meaning of the words "now" and "past" in this passage of my previous letter? Present and past, when applied to an institution, do not mean to-day as distinguished from yesterday, or this year as distinguished from last year; but the period during which the institution has been in its present state under its present regulations, as distinguished from the previous period when it was in a different state under different regulations.

The points, therefore, at issue between the honorable the Vice-Provost and myself are these two. The University is now a teaching body, giving instruction in secular learning. Was it so from the first? Clearly not. "It was not instituted for teaching, but solely for examination." Again, the University has now Affiliated Colleges, of an essentially religious character, endowed by the State, to impart religious instruction. Had the University such Colleges from the first? Certainly not. Such Colleges were not in existence or even in contemplation before 1853.

Referring to one document only of those quoted by the Vice-Provost—a document published in the early part of 1853—the report of the Senate for 1852, we find these passages:—

In reference to these anticipated affiliations, the Senate originally proposed to distinguish the educational establishment in Sydney, or University properly so called, by the name of "College." Thus Sydney "College" would have been correlative with Newcastle, Bathurst, Melbourne "Colleges," the whole, like the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, together forming the titular "University."

The undergraduate students, unattached to any recognised private foundation, will be lodged in the town, under the proctorial surveillance of the Vice-Provost and his delegates; the theological teaching which the ecclesiastical condition of this country forbids to a national institution, and that moral training and domestic discipline which no university is competent to undertake, the Senate will gladly see supplied by private establishments within the University, after the model of the Oxford and Cambridge "Colleges."

The first of these passages states what was originally proposed with respect to the University. There was to be a college at Sydney, and affiliated colleges at other places, as Newcastle, Bathurst, &c. These colleges were to be educational establishments, most of them, if not all, unsectarian, that is incapable of imparting religious instruction; and these affiliated colleges were together to form the titular University, which was evidently not a teaching, but only an examining body.

The second passage exhibits the idea of affiliated colleges advanced one step farther towards its present satisfactory development. The University College is here dropt, and the University has become a teaching body, but able to impart only secular instruction. It is, therefore, suggested that, in addition to the central University imparting secular instruction through its professors, there should be also private foundations, private establishments to provide the religious teaching and moral training.

Up to the end of 1852, therefore, affiliated colleges, endowed by the State, were not even contemplated. But in 1853 the Senate were induced to pass the by-law requiring the certificate of competent religious attainment, and the Executive Council expressed, in a minute, its approval of the endowment of the affiliated colleges from the public funds. When these important points (which afterwards received legislative sanction, in the Affiliated Colleges Bill in 1854) had been determined, I returned to my diocese, in August, 1853, and the next month published the pastoral letter, from which there is an extract in my previous letter.

One paragraph of this extract I will again quote. "Believing that the University of Sydney will now confer very great benefits upon the colony, I am anxious by every means in my power to promote its efficiency, and trust that the establishment of a Church of England College, in connexion with it, will receive general support from the members of our Church."

It is thus clearly shown that the University was not a teaching body, but an examining body only, until September, 1852; and that affiliated colleges, of an essentially religious character, endowed by the State, were not even contemplated till 1853. So that my assertion—that any statement which would imply that the present theory and working of the University (as described by the writer in the *Empire*) existed from its first institution, would be utterly erroneous, as a matter of past fact and history—is not disproved, but proved to have been exactly and minutely accurate.

I would again express my cordial concurrence in the theory of the central secular teaching of the University through its salaried professors, and of the essentially religious character of the affiliated colleges, imparting religious instruction through their state-paid principals. May both the University and the affiliated colleges accomplish those high purposes for which they were endowed. And if the students of each denomination were required to pass a previous divinity examination at the end of their second year, or at the commencement of their third year, so as not to interfere with their examination for degrees—thus showing that they had duly profited by the religious instruction provided for them by the State, then this excellent theory would be carried out into full and efficient practice. While the only objection which I have heard made to such an examination, and to the lectures which would prepare for it, originates in a misconception; the objection, I mean, of additional expense falling on this account upon parents who can ill afford it. For such lectures, and such examinations should be provided without any additional expense or extra fee, because the duty of delivering such lectures, even to *all University students* of the same denomination, and of superintending such an examination, might be reasonably required of each Principal of an affiliated college, in return for the stipend which he receives from the public funds.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

W. NEWCASTLE.

Morpeth, June 22.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I wish to avail myself of your columns to inform those of your readers who are interested in the progress of this institution what the committee have recently resolved to do, with a view to render it more commodious and more worthy of the city and the age. I am rather afraid that I shall damp the expectations of those enthusiastic spirits who have looked forward to seeing a splendid new building rise, like Aladdin's palace, on the site of the old structure, for I can only announce that at present it is determined to make extensive alterations in that venerable pile. I am quite willing to avow myself a sanguine person, and would almost go the length of saying that I expect, ere long, to see the cathedral in George-street finished, and the railway completed from here to Melbourne; but I confess that, even with hard practice in the delightful occupation of hoping, I have yet been unable to achieve the hope of seeing within a reasonable time a worthy and commensurate building erected for the School of Arts in this city. You see, Sir, we have not such a Monte Christo-like munificence pervading the minds of our governing powers here as they have at Melbourne. Our Colonial Treasurer cannot bring forward a vote of £50,000 for a public library, and get the money from an approving Assembly, who declare in their report that "something must be done to meet the intellectual necessities of the community;" nor, supposing that the committee of our School of Arts were to outrun the constable to the tune of £5000, do I imagine that our friends in Macquarie-street would at once hand us over that amount, with a sympathising pat on the back, as the Melbourne Government did to the School of Arts there three years ago. No, we receive, and gratefully receive, a subsidy of £200 per annum, and trust its shadow may never grow less. Pinched though we may be, we have not the impudence of Oliver Twist, to "ask for more" lest the Bumble of officialism should not only break our head with its ladle, but curtail the scanty allowance. For my own part, I confess I would rather not ask for more, and would rather rely on the exertions of the members themselves. I am of opinion that the continual applications that are made to Government in every temporary emergency, for a bridge, for a punt, for employment, for protection against the Chinese, for the encouragement of fisheries, for the protection of everybody and everything, is a sad indication of want of energy and self-reliance on the part of the colonial public. There can be no doubt but that the class for whose benefit the School of Arts was established ought long ere this to have come forward themselves and raised the necessary money to erect a new building. But, alas! what people ought to do is one thing, and what they do is often very different. I have given up urging unwilling contributors to their duty, and for the future shall strive after what I see to be obtainable. No one can say that the necessity of the case has not often enough been placed before the members. Public meetings have been called, resolutions have been passed with acclamations, plans have been advertised for, prizes to the amount of upwards of £100 have been awarded, subscription lists have been opened to carry them out, but as yet the foundation-stone has not been quarried. I attribute this want of success—first, to the magnitude of the sum sought to be raised. £15,000, £10,000, or £5000 is a very large sum to raise by voluntary subscriptions for such an object, and I am infidel enough not to believe in the possibility of its being done; at all events it has failed hitherto. The Leviathan has not moved an inch, notwithstanding the powerful pressure from without. I think, then, I may say, Sir, that the committee have abandoned the attempt to make this tremendous leap all at once. I think it more probable that they will reach the height by gradual steps. I can show that they made one vigorous jump-up about three years ago. They expended £500 in the foundation of a new reading-room. Oh! what an effort it was to get that through committee! The objections urged were much such as these: "Why spend so much money on an old building like this?" "Far better pull it all down and put up a new one." "The £500 will be utterly wasted, for the place will all fall about our ears some of these fine days." Influenced by these considerations, the committee paused; select committees, incubated on reports, recommended a new building. Prizes were awarded for plans on this occasion alone to the amount of £70, and nothing came of it. So the reading-room was altered, and the £500 was spent. This large sum, Sir, was repaid in one year by voluntary subscriptions, and by the increased number of members attracted to the place by the additional accommodation, and the increase of members has been permanent. So that I say, by spending that £500 on an old building, we made considerable progress towards getting a new one. We are now in another crisis of the same kind. The place, thus enlarged, is too small for the number of members. There are not class-rooms sufficient. Repairs are urgently wanted. Better accommodation is absolutely necessary for the Secretary. The whole premises must be drained and painted. &c. A larger library is indispensable if the institution is to be carried on efficiently. Now, then, is the time, say some,—let us build; and straightway an Act of Council is applied for to enable the trustees to mortgage or sell the property, with a view to purchase another site, and put up our ideal palace. Meetings again were held, resolutions again were passed amidst shouts of aye! aye! but no helping hand is raised. The Leviathan is again too heavy, and nothing was done last year; for you must know that these meetings were held in July last. The fact is, Sir, the step was too high, and we must moderate our intentions by our means, and get on a higher platform still, and gather around us a larger body of assistants, and then perhaps we may shove the good ship afloat. Having brought you to this point, Sir, I will now tell you what the committee feel they can do, and what they are determined to do at once. They intend this time to spend something like £1500 on the old buildings!! Many, I have no doubt, will condemn the plan, but I am sure it is justified by their former experience. I have given this matter my most careful consideration for many months, and I am convinced, that you must first get an attached congregation before you think of raising a splendid church for their use. What we want, and what we have gradually been getting, is a body of members to feel the advantages they enjoy, and how great would be their loss if they were deprived of this institution. I must say that I am surprised that the members are not far more numerous, and can only account for it in the supposition that the premises could not accommodate more than now attend. Why, Sir, the truth is, that there is not such a good twenty shillings worth to be had in this city as is given at the School of Arts, and as I derive no present advantage from it, I can say so without being suspected of interested motives. Now let us see what a subscriber obtains. First, admission to the best lighted and best supplied reading-room in the city every day in the year, from nine in the morning till ten at night (except Sundays and holidays), where he may daily see your journal, Sir, (and thus relieve you of the pleasure of receiving £4 per annum, which that indulgence would otherwise cost him), or the *Empire*, for which he would have to pay an equal amount. He can also read some dozen other colonial papers—the *London Times*, *Daily News*, all the illustrated papers, and other popular English, Scotch, and Irish papers (when the enthusiastic readers of the latter can refrain from taking them away with them; for it is a painful fact that the Irish papers are generally purloined). He will read all the best reviews and magazines; and Mr. Piddington could tell him what that luxury would cost him. He has also access to a considerable number of works of reference. In the room in summer is a fountain of fresh water (with no lead in it I hope), and in an adjoining room in winter he can obtain a cup of coffee at a very moderate charge. The room is excellently lighted and warmed, and kept clean and orderly. If this was all a subscriber could obtain, I think that the charge of three farthings a day (for that is what the daily payment amounts to) would not be deemed too high. But, besides this, hundreds make use of the library, inadequate as it is confessed to be to the requirements made upon it. Now the lowest charge that I have heard of being made at any circulating library in the town is sixpence per volume, and I know many of the subscribers take out their fifty volumes in the year; so that here again the twenty shillings is a good investment. We have yet to add to the twenty shillings' worth the free admission of the member and friends to the lectures. They number about twenty in the year; and put them down as worth sixpence a-piece all around, (and I hope that his Excellency the Governor-General, Dr. Woolley, Professor Smith, Captain Denham, and other distinguished gentlemen won't object for once to be quoted at "such a ridiculously low figure,") and here calculating the privilege of admitting friends it will be found that a subscriber gets more than his twenty shillings' worth. I say nothing about the classes, nor the occasional concerts, &c., but I think I have made out my assertion that the School of Arts, as it is, offers the best twenty shillings' worth in Sydney. Well, Sir, now I come to the point of my subject. What is the committee going to do. They intend to throw something more into the bargain, and the following alterations are now about to be commenced, without, be it understood, calling on the members or the public for any additional subscription.

The library will be moved down on to the ground floor, and in connection with the reading-room, form an apartment of about 85 feet in length; it will be lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. It will contain shelf accommodation for about 10,000 volumes—five new class-rooms will be erected; a comfortable coffee room will be provided; the hall will be cleaned and decorated; necessary retiring rooms of the most approved character will be made, and the whole of the premises will be drained and put in good repair. Messrs. Hilly and Mansfield are the architects entrusted with the work, and it will be set about *at once*. "But," I fancy I hear some incredulous person exclaim, "where is the money to come from to do all this?" "Out of your pocket, if you please to subscribe," say I, "but if you do not, it will be done all the same;" for we propose to raise a loan of £1000, on mortgage of the whole property (which has not at present one shilling of incumbrance upon it,) and then to trust to the members and to the public for the other £500. I believe we should get that, while we might wait for years before we got the £8000 or £9000 necessary to build the ideal palace. The £1000 raised on mortgage would involve an annual payment of £70 per annum, for interest, until it was paid off, and considering that the income of the institution at present averages £1600 per annum, I do not think that there would be any difficulty in meeting this annual charge.

There, Sir, I am afraid that few of your readers will wade through this long statement, but I have felt it necessary to explain how it is that the committee have been induced to abandon, *for the present only*, their long-cherished design of a grand building for the School of Arts. That it will be obtained eventually I am convinced, and I firmly believe it will be raised more speedily by gradually improving the existing institution, until the members are so numerous and so enthusiastic that they will set about the building of their own accord, and without sending the begging-box round. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—There is an old adage, "Give a dog a bad name," and instantly all will run a-muck against the poor wretch; a hue and cry will be raised—"Hang the dog"—and, like the rolling snowball, it will gather up as the distance it traverses increases, until it begins to assume an appearance and an impetuosity which startles the sleepy and alarms the torpid,—echo upon echo will roll back, and a rumbling and unmeaning sound heard as if Jupiter in thunder spoke, hang the dog, and let us appease offended justice!

The truth of this old adage has come forcibly to my mind during the discussion on the Chinese immigration question. Take from a man his good name, and what do you leave him with!

Shakespeare has a memorable passage about that but I don't intend to digress by quoting that author on this occasion. I am more disposed to step in and enquire why insult? Why exterminate? Why not let these people have free ingress and egress into the colony?

Nothing, Sir, is more easy than to find fault, and nothing more grateful, or more in accordance with our nature, than to exercise authority. The love of power in man is notorious, and ardent is his power to exercise it. See what importance a little brief authority will give some men. One would almost imagine that they have undergone some metamorphic change, that they have thrown off the crysalis of humanity, and become quite angelic, and that the link which bound them to Adam's progeny is abrogated and annulled.

Besides being delightful, there is nothing more easy than to exercise power when we have got the poor wretch within our grasp. Charles Mackay talks about "the day when right, not might, shall have the sway," but I am sorely afraid this day is far off.

It has grieved me often lately to hear the insults, and to be an eye-witness to the ill-usage which has been perpetrated upon these strangers, who have come to abide with us in the great wilds of Australia. If these men have set aside our laws—if they have robbed us of our property—if they have insulted our females—if they have contemptuously spurned our notions of morality and outraged common decency—and if they have come armed *cap-à-pie*, and have set at defiance our harbour and police regulations, then try, adjudicate, fine, and punish them; for surely justice ought to be done to these individuals, especially when we consider that their country has enabled our British princes—aye, and our colonial ones too—to pocket so many thousands every year from that which is so indispensable, and which by us all is now so highly prized.

But do they come among us to insult or annoy? Have they come with any such intention? My own conviction is that they have not, and I must say the manner in which they have acted when the grossest insults and the most reckless acts of robbery were perpetrated upon them, made me blush for my country, and for those who profess to be led by that Divine doctrine, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them;" there was no retaliation, but an humble submission to the "men of might."

Now what is the cause of this hue and cry against these Chinese? I have latterly often both smiled and grieved when I have listened to some of them, and when I read some of the grave charges which our mighty Solons brought against them the other night.

The other day, Sir, as a party of these Chinese were making their way along George-street, I overheard two individuals talking about these Chinamen, they had a grave charge to make. Oh! What ugly creatures! Curiosity led me at once to examine whether they were so handsome, and would you believe it, Sir, I was dumb-founded, and greatly perplexed, for I thought they might as well have used that expression towards themselves as against the ugly Chinese; but, I came at once to this conclusion, that they, as well as the Celestials would have done as models for a disciple of Lavater, and would have puzzled an artist about the sublime and beautiful.

Another charge, grave, indeed, is this! when they get enough, they will go home and spend it. I don't know how you feel on this matter, Sir, but I do think a great many of us will come under this mighty sin. At any rate, many of our old friends who used to sojourn with us here are spending in another country that which they made in Australia, leaving us the shell, having carried off the kernel to nibble with their friends at home, as we call it.

Ah, Sir, there is another charge, and this all of us, from the highest downward to the poverty-stricken individual, with his two-pence in his pocket, on the day of landing on these shores, must plead guilty, and that charge is, that these naughty Chinamen came here to benefit themselves! and not the country. Great charge this, Sir. I plead also guilty to it, and I imagine you are not far off! they came here to benefit themselves," and where is the man who did not? Was it to benefit Australia or ourselves that induced us to break up our homes, snap asunder all the ties of our earlier associations, and come to dwell among strangers? Why not, Sir, let the truth out, and let us be honest? It was to benefit ourselves. And would not thousands, nay, tens of thousands, leave Australia to-morrow, if they thought that wealth could be accumulated faster in some other clime, and the happy day of "snug independency" be brought sooner about? I trow, we should be hard up for ships to take these vaunting patriots to the shores where wealth could be more rapidly acquired. It would not then be "country," but "self," with its magic wand, that would be the directing star.

And I am told, Sir, that they go to the old diggings and are very penurious, and that they fatten on what a European would starve. Great sin this! And also that they occasionally smuggle opium into Sydney. Now, this is a monstrous charge. Have we not, for years past, been doing the same thing into China from the East Indies? and did not this smuggling lead to the late, or what is called the Opium War? Oh, transcendent reasoning! Oh, sublime philosophy! blush when ye see yourselves thus prostituted.

One great man has had the effrontery to compare them with felons, burglars, incendiaries, footpads—nay, the very dregs of England's villians are far better to have let loose and dwell among us than such wretches, whose only sin is that they are sons of the Celestial soil.

The question under consideration is an important one; it is one in which justice and humanity cry aloud and demand a hearing. If these men are so immoral—if they are so licentious—if bestiality and infanticide are perpetrated—let the black and beastly catalogue be exhibited. Let the world know from authentic sources that these things have been done, and let us then punish the offenders and prevent the ingress of such wretches for the future. But has this been done? Where are the proofs that these things are true? Who is the man that has brought them to justice, and who is the judge that has sentenced them for the wilful disregard of our laws? It may be true that a few cases can be brought against them, but is it just, is it honest, to stigmatise a whole nation on account of the criminality of a *few*?—if so, all the nations under heaven would stand exactly in the same position.

If our legislators thought they were too disgusting a race to mix with the Australians, what prevented them from being honest? Why use the financial scale at all; why talk about ten pounds; why not be candid and honest, and say we prohibit you altogether? For surely there is no connection between money and morality.

As it now stands, nine pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence three farthings is the financial prohibitary limit, one farthing more and the spell is broken, and the Chinaman becomes entitled to land upon our shores, and commit the villany that they say he is guilty of, and this for that paltry sum. Will they allow the morality of the whole community to be jeopardized, for it cannot be supposed that the ten pounds payment will have a moral or christianising influence upon them?

Now I, for one, question the right of any nation preventing the entrance of any man into their country, if he is willing to conduct himself in accordance with the laws which regulate it. We have, I maintain, nothing whatever to do with geographical position—it is men, and men only, that we have to do with; and if they come among us, and are willing and ready to obey our laws, we have no more right to prevent their landing here than other nations would have a right to question our landing among them. It is men, and not country, that the great human family have to do with.

There is another question which ought not to be lost sight of, and that is the probability of these Chinese bringing among us many of the secrets which China possesses. These men are not so illiterate or so barren of knowledge as many of the individuals who come among us; and who can tell what they might discover in the interior, and ultimately our agricultural and manufacturing capabilities become greatly developed? for Chinamen are not such fools as some imagine; they are in possession of many things which would be exceedingly valuable if known,—and even at this present time a considerable sum is offered by the Emperor of France for a receipt to make the beautiful green pigment that they manufacture.

OMNES HOMINES SUNT FRATRES.

June 19th.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The Corporation having expressed a wish to exchange their grant of land in Bent-street, for a portion of Hyde Park, but which has met with some opposition, I beg, therefore, to suggest that the Post Office reserve, in Wynyard-square, may be given in lieu, and the land in Bent-street sold;—the proceeds going towards the erection of a new Post Office on the present site, which I am prepared to maintain is far superior for postal accommodation than Wynyard-square, being more centrally situated, and, by purchasing the land at the back, they would have a frontage to Pitt-street;—the building could, therefore, commence at once, as the Government would have funds from the sale of the land in Bent-street, and it would be far better to do so than patching up the old rookery, which has cost more than would build the first story of the new offices.

I am, Sir,

A FRIEND TO PROGRESS.

Nature furnishing a Screw-Propeller. — Dr. Arthur D. White, of Winchester, in a letter to the *Illustrated London News*, says:—"I herewith send you a drawing of a very singular insect, which I have carefully examined, in the collection of G. Clifton, Esq., the water police magistrate at Freemantle, Western Australia, and which, I believe, is perfectly unique. The posterior pair of wings are developed into a pair of screw-propellers, with which the insect urges itself rapidly through the air by, it is supposed, a series of half-turns, somewhat after the fashion in which a boat is sculled. I regard this insect not only as curious and interesting to entomologists, but also as capable of offering a hint to engineers, mechanics, and perhaps aeronauts."

Fatsan.—The Scene of a recent Naval Engagement in China.—Of all places along this island journey Fushan (Fatsan), which I passed through on the 12th of August, was perhaps the most remarkable for the exhibition of universal energy in business of every form. It may be named "the Birmingham of China." It lies twelve miles W. by S. of Canton city—is a large town without walls, reputed to contain 1,000,000 inhabitants. Both the canal and river through the town were crammed with boats, each side of the river thickly populated, and built up with dwellings, shops, godowns, factories, and hongs. My boat rapidly flitted by wood stores of Kiangse timber, boat building establishments, iron-foundries, brick-kilns, and manufactories, and before I was aware of it, was hurried to Hwate, where, meeting with a strong flow tide, it had to drop anchor.—*Milne's Life in China.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.—Jet, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Beynor, from Warrnambool 16th instant. Passenger—Mr. Holden. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Moa, for Auckland.
June 24.—Reindeer, for Manila.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Jane, for South Seas; Kortenaar, for Batavia; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Lion, for Otago; Vanquish, for Melbourne; Chance, for Balli.

CLEARANCES

June 24.—Vanquish, schooner, 128 tons, Captain Scott, for Melbourne.
June 24.—Chance, barque, 468 tons, Captain Mordy, for Balli.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 25.—Williams (s.), for Morpeth, with 400 bags maize, 50 bags flour, 40 trusses hay, 40 bags bran, 120 bags pumpkins, 120 pigs, 200 sheep, 1 horse, 15 hides, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 24.—H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle; Maid of the Mill, Peacock, and Sylph, for Brisbane Water; Jennie Deans, for Ulladulla; Edward, and Sir J. Franklin, for Morpeth.

IMPORTS.

June 24.—Jet, from Warrnambool: 830 bags wheat, 7 bales skins, 4 bags potatoes, H. H. Beauchamp.

EXPORTS.

June 24.—Chance, for Balli: 11 packages glassware, Lender, Muller, and Co.
June 24.—Vanquish, for Melbourne: 73,000 feet timber, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 10,000 feet cedar, 4 drays, J. Seldom.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
For Balli.—By the Chance, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Batavia.—By the Kortenaar, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Otago.—By the Lion, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For California.—By the Carrie Leland, this day, at noon.
For Nelson.—By the Emma, this day, at noon.
For Auckland.—By the Pegasus, this day, at 6 p.m.
For New Caledonia.—By the Perseverance, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Nelson and Wellington.—By the Adolphus Yates, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Callao.—By the B. F. Hoxie, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: June 24.—Lady Head, ship, 664 tons, Captain Hick, for Guam. London (s.), 400 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne.

Naval.—Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham for the North Star, 26, and the Rattlesnake, 8, to be taken into dock and broken up, owing to the report of the surveyors that they are unfit for further service. The Enterprise, 4, attached to the reserve, is ordered to be fitted as a coal depot for the River Medway.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—Saracen, schooner, 86 tons, Hodge, from Geelong.
June 23.—Wave, schooner, 105 tons, Hurley, from Melbourne.
June 23.—Mary Ann, schooner, 137 tons, Greig, from Geelong.
June 24.—Boomerang (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.—William IV. (s.), for Port Macquarie.

COASTERS INWARD.

June 24.—Sacramento, Petrel, Elfin, Louisa Maria.

TWOFOLD BAY.

Vessels lying windbound, 21st instant.—Staghound, Martha, Ellen, for Melbourne; Louisa for Adelaide; Margaret for Geelong.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 24	8·30 a.m.	W. by S.	Moderate breezes.
	5·0 p.m.	E.N.E.	Light airs.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
25	Friday	7 10	4 54	6 56	7 21

Moon.—Full, 26th instant, at 7 h. 18 m. 18 s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7·1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7·8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6·3
6¼	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6·9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5·4	6·14
13½	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11·3	3·3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8·5	11·15	3·15	..	7·0
34	Campbelltown	8·50	12·0	4·0	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16½	Fairfield	...	8·24	11·39	3·39	6·9
20¼	Parramatta	7·33	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26½	Homebush	7·55	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27¾	Burwood	8·0	9·5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8·6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7·3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9.30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 10·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. for Campbelltown; at 2·30 p.m. for Parramatta only; and 4·30 for Campbelltown.
Up Trains will leave for Sydney from Campbelltown at 8·5 a.m.; from Parramatta only at 3·20 p.m.; and from Campbelltown at 4·5 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·40	2·55	7·40	3·10
4	Waratah	7·49	3·4	7·49	3·19
10½	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
17¼	East Maitland	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	East Maitland	8·45	4·0	9·0	4·15
7	Hexham	9·6	4·21	9·21	4·36
13½	Waratah	9·25	4·40	9·40	4·55
16¼	Honeysuckle Point	9·40	4·55	9·55	5·10
17¼	Newcastle	9·45	5·0	10·0	5·15

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday, the order of the day for the further consideration in committee of the Fraudulent Trustees' and Bankers' better Punishment Bill, which lapsed on a previous day through the House being counted out, was restored to the paper, on motion of the Solicitor-General. The House went into committee on the bill, with which some slight progress was made, and its further consideration was deferred till next week.

Dr. Douglass, in the absence of Sir Alfred Stephen, obtained leave to introduce a bill for extending to graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom, certain privileges enjoyed by graduates of the University of Sydney.

The Government Loan Bill, received from the Legislative Assembly, was read a first time.

Some business of a formal nature having been gone through, the House was counted out on a proposal to re-commit the Law of Evidence Bill.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, a more than ordinary number of notices of motion were given, and several petitions were also presented.

On the order of the day for the further consideration of the Electoral Bill being called, the Colonial Secretary moved that this order be postponed till this day.

The Government Loan Bill of 1858 was read a third time and passed.

The resumption of Committee of Supply having been postponed,

The House went into Committee for the further consideration of the Chinese Immigration Bill. On the motion for the fourth clause, to regulate the rate at which immigrants might be introduced, very lengthy discussion ensued, but it turned principally on the question of the consistency of the Government, in adopting a tax of £10, which most members of the House regarded as prohibitory; while, at the same time, they had in the introduction of the bill proposed a tax of £3 as a regulation for the introduction of Chinamen. The debate partook largely of a personal character, but the clause was eventually passed.

An additional clause, moved by Mr. Hay, that a separate account of the moneys received by the Treasurer on account of Chinese immigration, should be kept, was passed by a majority of 17 to 16.

A further clause was moved by Mr. Hay for the appointment of interpreters by the Government, to enable the provisions of the Act to be successfully carried out and understood. The clause was negatived.

A clause proposed by Mr. Jenkins, providing that no Chinese immigrant should land without submitting to the operation of vaccination, was negatived.

The last clause of the bill enacted that it should come into operation on the 1st January next.

The rest of the business was postponed till this day, and the House adjourned at five minutes after 11 o'clock.

The Bill to impose a tax of ten pounds a-head, if to be carried to the general revenue, is a bill to authorise a robbery under the forms of law. It has no example except the negative example of Victoria. We can understand, in a certain state of facts—which may or may not now exist—the exclusion of the Chinese altogether. A law of five lines would be sufficient:—"No Chinaman shall be permitted to enter the territory upon pain of being sold as a slave; every abettor shall be transported for life." This would be an effectual precaution; it would be consistent with the reason alleged for their exclusion by Mr. Parkes—that Chinamen are worse than British felons.

Many—we believe most—of our readers recognise a higher law than that of Legislative Assemblies—a more lofty morality than prevails in rival workshops, or among hostile races. Do they intend to own this law, or to base their legislation on selfishness and falsehood?

Ten pounds will not be prohibitory. The last lot of immigrants brought a credit of ten pounds, to be provided against the contingency of a tax. The effect of this impost, where it does not lead to evasion, will be to withdraw the special inducement to come to Port Jackson. The moral evil will exist in its full vigour, and we shall violate great principles, and gain nothing but the tax. Is there any man in the Assembly who will defend this tax except as it tends to prohibition? We have no doubt many would gladly share it, they would rejoice to spunge on other men's labours, to enslave the Chinese, and live upon their toil; but is this consistent with Christian morals? Those who ask of their fellow-men payment for being permitted to exist, are taskmasters of the most despicable kind. A slave-owner does find his slave a hut, a mat, and a crust—will our legislators rob the Chinese of his money, and send him to the first ditch to die?

We suppose all along that in exacting this ten pounds, it is meant to apply it to the common expenses of Government. The Chinese, like others, pay large sums to the Customs—they already pay £15,000 for licenses to dig—their gold pays a duty—they have stimulated trade, and perceptibly assisted the colony in a time of much depression. Our gold escorts have nearly doubled their amount. The Chinese will soon make this a gold exporting country. We defy their calumniators to point out any mischief they have inflicted on others. Why, then, should they be made to pay a special tax levied on their countenance—a fine for an imaginary ugliness? As to the special vices attributed to them, are they to be compounded for £10 by our moral legislators?

We repeat that we do not object to the amount levied, so much as to the false professions of the supporters of this bill and to the robbery its sanctions. The amount will not prohibit immigration. It will be evaded if possible; the Chinese will land as they have done in Victoria, and defy the tax. The Leviathan, for instance, could bring down ten thousand at once, and this tax is a bonus of £100,000 to do so. It would puzzle the Assembly to reach either the Chinese or the ship—puzzle them to stop the intruders. Without, however, supposing any such invasion, we may ask will it be possible to prevent the landing of Chinamen on our coasts—or to bind the new colonies to repel them? We may turn them out of George-street, no doubt, to the great advantage of the shopkeepers! A prohibitory tax was evaded at Victoria, and since another has been directly imposed of greater amount; whether productive or not, we are not aware; but it shows how impossible it is to stop the ingress of this race except by reducing them to a state of personal vassalage. The Victorians, who seem destined to break down every moral and national restraint in the path of legislation, have established in that colony the policy of an Oriental despotism. The Chinamen, however, and this seems to have provoked much indignation—evade the tax by letters of naturalisation. We honour their ingenuity—it is their only protection.

We should have been glad to see a better—a more humane and Christian system in New South Wales. The Chinese require protection and assistance, and it is fair they should pay for it. They come to live in tents—they come to remain for a few years and return home; but the greater part will not return. Many, so many as to remove all fears of their preponderance, die off in a few years, but meantime they suffer the ordinary amount of diseases, they therefore need asylums—hospitals and refuge. These, so far as they are concerned, occasion a special expense, which it is only fair they should defray. If the Legislature will therefore honestly spend for their benefit the money exacted from them we have no more to say. Ten pounds is an arbitrary sum—but let it be ten pounds—only let it not be a sham prohibition, and not being a prohibition—a robbery.

There is a story going about of two men of two nations greatly hostile—nationally and religiously—which refused to have any converse or connection; often they fought and always cursed each other. The man of the true born Anglo-Saxon-Celtic breed was on a journey—and fell in with a set of villains probably of his own race, and they treated him with such violence that under Lord Ellenborough's Cutting and Maiming Act they might have been hanged for it. The poor wretch lay weltering in his blood, and though several of his own race and sect passed by and saw him, they had the unmanliness to leave him as he was. A person of the nation and religion most hated by him was riding by also, and to his immortal renown he got down at once—gave the poor fellow a glass of wine—took some of his own dress to staunch his wounds—and though it was as we see a dangerous road—he gave up to the wounded man his own saddle, and got him at last to his inn—paid his expenses in advance, and became guarantee for any unforseen charges. Such an instance of charity and goodness, is worth a paragraph in a newspaper, and no doubt, many readers will remember it—especially when they see strangers ill-used for their colour or their country.

How noble the moral sentiments of the Prophet of Gallilee. How he ever rose above all the petty nationalities and religious bigotries which have embittered the intercourse of mankind. How he saw the highest exemplification of godlike virtues, where others beheld nothing but a being to curse, to persecute, and defame! Ours is a Christian legislature! God help us!

It was the eulogium on a great philosopher that he brought his science down from the skies to men's business and bosoms. Legislation, too, is apt sometimes to become very theoretical and abstract, and thanks are due to those who make it practical. Dr. Douglass has brought a matter before the Legislative Council which comes home to men's stomachs, and affects not only most of the residents in Sydney but a good many in the country too, who get their supplies of provisions from the metropolis. The report of the Select Committee to which the Articles of Food Inspection Bill was remitted has already appeared in our columns. But the most generally interesting result of the committee's labours is the evidence adduced, which extends over thirty-three pages. We shall condense the most important part of each witness's testimony, that fathers of families may know how the food they daily distribute to their households is "got up" for them by tradesmen.

There were seventeen witnesses summoned before the committee, the first of whom was Mr. James Dodds. He informed them that, in Sydney and in other parts of the colony, there were some too or three thousand tons of damaged flour, spoilt from being kept in damp cellars and other unsuitable places. It has gone sour and dead, some of it quite musty and lumpy, fit only for pigs' food or starch making. He had been accustomed to the flour trade, and could say that this damaged article was mixed by the millers with sound flour, and then the bakers mixed it again. There is very little sound flour sold; all the millers mix it. They could not afford to give eight-and-three-pence a bushel for wheat and sell flour at £17 a ton if they did not. It is since the gold discovery, and especially during the last year, that there has been so much of this adulteration. He had seen some mixed that was dreadful stuff.

Mr. William Carruthers was next examined. When working in the employment of Government on the Clyde Road, the contractor sent up a quantity of bad flour for the use of the men; it was full of weevils and maggots—most dreadful stuff, smelt quite bad, and from the effects of it the men became completely enfeebled and prostrated, and were not able to do half or even a quarter of a proper day's work. Some of them broke out into scabs and ulcerations. He thought they were shamming, until he was knocked up himself. He reported the matter, the flour was changed, and when they got a fresh supply there was an immediate alteration in the physical appearance of the men. He would prohibit the sale of unsound flour, because if allowed to be sold for pigs' food, it would probably be otherwise appropriated. He had questioned the bakers on the subject, and the little bakers said the large bakers bought the bad flour to convert it into coarse sea biscuits. In Van Diemen's Land, five years ago, in consequence of the people becoming affected with some disease, Dr. Crooke, a member of the Legislature, who had also a considerable practice in Hobart Town, made inquiries, and found that the bakers were using unsound flour to make bread, to which he attributed the prevalent sickness, and he introduced and carried a bill to prevent the use of that flour. In Glasgow, too, he knew an instance of a man being fined £200 and subjected to two years' imprisonment for mixing his flour with gypsum. Most of the imported flour arrives in good condition, but is spoilt by the holders keeping it for a rise in price. He had seen it sold in town as brown as the dust on the roads; a baker was buying it, who, on being questioned as to the use to which he intended to put it, said it was to make paste for hanging papers. But bad flour will not make paste. It goes thin, and loses its adhesive power.

Mr. Allen Hollinshed was next examined. Two years ago he was employed in looking for two thousand barrels of damaged flour to send home as a remittance, and found that there was an immense quantity in the market, a great part of which had been sent up from Melbourne, after having been in store for some time. It was quite unfit for human food, though worth sending to England for manufacturing purposes. He examined some thousands of barrels in the hopes of finding some good enough to send to the bakers, in order to reduce the shipping price of the remainder. There was an immense quantity that he should never have thought of using. On applying to the mills to know if they had any refuse flour, he was shown several thousand barrels, but was told that it would all be used up in three or four months, and he believes it was. The usual plan is to put it through the stones, and it comes out apparently quite fresh. There is some which is musty and full of insects, from maggots an inch and a half long downwards, and when that is put through the stones they are all ground up. It would not do for pigs' food, as to feed pigs on fine flour without an admixture of bran would kill them in a fortnight. The flour he inspected on the occasion he refers to was partly in the hands of importers and partly in the hands of millers, and he thought that millers must have had their consciences stretched since he was in the trade, for he should never have thought of using such stuff. This witness also directed the committee's attention to the probable poisoning of publicans' beer from the use of lead pipes. The pipes in a publican's cellar which communicate with the beer engine are all of lead, and are fifty feet or more in length. The formation of acetic acid, which is very rapid, acts powerfully on the lead, especially after the beer has been standing in the pipe for any length of time. He produced a sample of leaden pipe thickly coated, which had been taken from the cellar of a public-house.

We shall continue the rest of the evidence to-morrow.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 24.

The President took the chair at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

PAPERS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL laid on the table the following papers: 1. Rules of the Supreme Court of New South Wales made on the 27th of February, A.D. 1858, and subsequently to 12th June, 1858. 2. Sydney Grammar School: Third Report of the Trustees, dated 24th February, 1858. 3. German Immigration: Reurn to an address from this House, adopted, on the 4th of June instant, on the motion of Mr Docker, requesting that his Excellency the Governor-General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of all correspondence, and the documents annexed thereto, which may have taken place between the agent for immigration and the Colonial Secretary, in the year 1855, upon the subject of immigration into this colony, from Germany.

The papers were ordered to be printed; and that on German immigration was ordered to be referred to the select committee on that subject.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition from Samuel Callaghan, as chairman, and on behalf of the Christian Total Abstinence Society, expressing the disapproval of that Society of various of the proposed enactments by that bill, and that the entire closing of all public houses on the Lord's Day would confer an estimable benefit on the community.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition from the right reverend Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, praying that the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill may not be passed.

The petitions were received.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES' AND BANKERS' BETTER PUNISHMENT BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved,—"That the further consideration in committee of the Fraudulent Trustees' and Bankers' Better Punishment Bill, which lapsed for want of a quorum, on Thursday, the 17th instant, be now resumed at the point at which it was interrupted by the Council being counted out on Thursday last.

The motion having been seconded, a lengthy discussion took place as to whether or not the House ought to go into committee on the bill to-day, because, as the motion originally stood, a day was to have elapsed between the moving of the proposition and the committal of the bill, the motion standing on the paper for the previous day (Wednesday), and specifying that its reconsideration should commence this day (Thursday). One or two hon. members also suggested the expediency of postponing the reconsideration of the bill, on the ground that Sir Alfred Stephen, who took an especial interest in its progress, was absent.

The question having been put, the motion was carried on a division, of which the following is the result:—

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 6.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Deas Thomson
Mr. Bland	Wise
Bligh	Holden
Lord	Alexander
Berry	Dr. Douglass } Tellers.
A'Beckett	C. Mitchell }
Comrie	
Captain Lamb	
Mr. Lang	
Jones	
Dr. Dickson	
Mr. Hunt	
Allen	
Pennington } Tellers.	
Blake }	

The House then went into committee on the bill, and the question on which the House was counted out, namely, that the first clause, declaring trustees fraudulently disposing of property guilty of a misdemeanor, stand part of the bill, was put. The committee divided on an amendment proposed by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, which went to substitute a new clause for that in the original bill, the difference between the two clauses being of a technical character. The original clause was negatived on a division.

Ayes 8
Noes 14

The new clause having received some amendments, on motion of the PRESIDENT, it was ordered to stand part of the bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN then moved clause 2. "No prosecution under preceding section without sanction of a judge or the Attorney-General." He explained that the object of the clause was to protect trustees from the consequences of proceedings undertaken without sufficient grounds.

The clause was opposed by the PRESIDENT and by the SOLICITOR GENERAL. The latter contended that it was unprecedented that a judge should have the power of authorising or disallowing any such proceedings as those contemplated. He thought that when an offence was committed it was better that it should be prosecuted in the ordinary way, and through the ordinary channels.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN explained that he found a similar clause in the English bill, and that it had the sanction of some of the principal lawyers in the English Parliament.

Dr. DOUGLASS supported the clause so far as it went to give the judge authority to stop a criminal prosecution, where it appeared to him that there was no criminal intention on the part of the trustee.

Dr. BLAND thought that a jury or a bench of magistrates, rather than either the Attorney-General or a judge, ought to have the power to sanction or disallow a prosecution.

Mr. BLAKE was of opinion that the clause ought to be rejected altogether. If the clause were adopted as it stood at present, a judge might have to decide whether or not a prosecution should take place in a case which he afterwards would have to try. He did not see the necessity for restrictions in reference to prosecutions under this enactment any more than in reference to other prosecutions.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, finding that the opinion of the committee appeared against him, he would prefer to ask to withdraw the clause—particularly as the Solicitor-General was opposed to it, and after hearing the opinion of the President; he had no objection to amend the clause so as to restrict it to cases actually pending in any civil court.

Mr. WISE thought it most desirable that such a protection as was proposed should be thrown around trustees,—that they should not be subjected to criminal prosecution at the instance of dissatisfied parties, for acts which perhaps they had done at the instance of those very parties. If there were not some such protection, it would, in his opinion, put a stop to the system of trusts altogether, as no one for friendship or good feeling would undertake the office. He pointed out, also, that by refusing the sanction of the Attorney-General the Act would deprive the community of the right they now had of going to the Supreme Court; in spite of the Attorney-General, and on proper cause shown, the Court had the power of ordering a criminal prosecution in the name of the Attorney-General, or other officers. He thought no single judge ought to be invested with the power, but would propose that the matter should be left to the Attorney-General, or to the Supreme Court. He would leave out the Solicitor-General, because by some change of circumstances Solicitors General might be dispensed with altogether. There must always be an Attorney-General, but he thought there might not always be a Solicitor-General. He concluded by moving the substitution of "the Supreme Court" for one judge, and by striking out the words "or Solicitor."

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN had no objection to the proposed amendment.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL would merely remark as to the present state of the law as pointed out by the hon. and learned member (Mr. Wise), that, although undoubtedly it was the law, it had fallen very considerably into disuse, and he did not wish it to be perpetuated. He opposed all of the amendments on the proviso.

Mr. HOLDEN thought trustees were entitled to protection from hasty and unfounded accusation, although not from punishment, if they really offended. He thought a reference to the Attorney-General or to the Supreme Court was necessary to afford such protection. He supported the amendment last proposed.

Mr. BLIGH opposed the clause, there being no direction to the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General as to how they were to proceed; and he contended that trustees would be prejudiced rather than protected if, on an exparte statement, the Attorney or Solicitor General should be enabled to sanction a prosecution, for the fact of their having done so would naturally bias any bench of magistrates.

The question being put, the words "or Solicitor" were struck out, also the words "one judge," and the proposed adoption of the words "Supreme Court" was agreed to.

The clause, as amended, was then put.

The PRESIDENT objected to the clause as amended, on the same grounds as he had before objected to the clause as proposed. He contended that all prosecutions, whether of trustees or others, should be left to the ordinary course; first to the magistrates, then to the Attorney-General, then to the Court if brought before it. He hoped the clause would be negatived altogether.

Mr. WISE replied at some length to the objections, quoting the parliamentary reports of the debates of the bill on which the bill now before the House was founded; shewing that the clause in the English Act was adopted by the Government of England, having been proposed by the Lord Chancellor.

The question was put on Mr. Wise's amendment, and the committee divided, when there were

Ayes, 11; Noes, 10.

The amendment as proposed by Mr. Wise was consequently carried, and ordered to stand the second clause of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and sit again on Tuesday next.

Agreed to.

The House resumed, and leave was given to the committee to sit again as requested, on Tuesday next.

MESSAGES—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

A message was reported by the PRESIDENT announcing that the Committee on the Moreton Bay Judgeship requested that the Hon. Mr. Isaacs might have leave to attend such committee to give evidence: and another requesting that the Clerk of the House be permitted also to attend the Committee of the Assembly.

These requests were agreed to.

HARD LABOUR BILL.

A message was received intimating that the Assembly had agreed to this bill as passed by the Legislative Council.

PILOTAGE RATES' AMENDMENT BILL.

A message was received returning the above bill with amendments.

The amendments were ordered to be placed on the orders of the day, for consideration to-morrow (this day).

GOVERNMENT LOANS BILL.

The PRESIDENT communicated another message, enclosing a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and requesting its concurrence.

Bill read a first time, and ordered to be placed on the orders of the day for to-morrow (this day).

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

Dr. DOUGLASS, in the absence of Sir Alfred Stephen, moved for leave to introduce a bill for extending to graduates of universities in the United Kingdom, certain privileges enjoyed by graduates of the University of Sydney.

Agreed to.

LAW OF EVIDENCE BILL

Mr. WISE, in the absence of Sir A. Stephen, moved the adoption of the report on this bill, *pro formâ*, for the purpose of admitting of the re-committal of the bill, for certain proposed amendments.

This having been seconded,

Mr. HOLDEN moved the re-committal of the bill;

Which having been seconded,

Mr. ISAACS intimated his intention of opposing every motion in connection with this bill, with a view of defeating it; and he would divide the House, and he put it to his honorable friends whether it was desirable, in the state of the House, to press to a division.

Mr. WISE having briefly replied,

Mr. ISAACS still intimated that he should divide the House.

[In the mean time some members came in.]

Mr. ISAACS objected to speakers speaking against time.

Mr. WISE denied any knowledge of any persons being employed in seeking for members.

The question having been put on amendment for the recommittal of the bill, the House divided.

Ayes 11.	Noes 4.
Mr. Allen	Solicitor-General
Wise	Dr. Bland
Holden	Mr. Isaacs } Tellers.
A'Beckett	Hunt }
Mitchell	
Comrie	
Lang	
Captain Lamb	
Mr. Jones	
Dr. Douglass	
Mr. Pennington } Tellers.	

There being only fifteen members present, as appeared by the reports of the tellers, the President adjourned the House to Friday (this day), at four o'clock.

The House rose at five minutes to eight o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, June 24.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table of the House a return to an address in reference to Irish female immigrants, adopted, on the motion of Mr. Thornton, on the 2nd instant. The honorable member also laid upon the table the third report of the Sydney Grammar School.

Ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT COURTS BILL.

Mr. G. MACLEAY asked the honorable Colonial Secretary,—"Whether it was the intention of the Government to go on with the District Courts Bill this session; and, if so, whether they have any objection to name a day for going into committee on the same?"

Mr. COWPER, in reply, said the honorable Attorney-General had stated to the House, with the view to draw attention to the matter, that on Tuesday next he should be prepared to go on with the bill.

BRIDGE OVER THE MURRAY.

Mr. G. MACLEAY asked the honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—"Whether any further communications have passed between the Government of New South Wales and that of Victoria, respecting the bridge proposed to be thrown over the Murray at Albury, since a question on the same subject was put by the honorable member for the Murrumbidgee, Mr. Hay? and if so, what is now being done in the matter?

Mr. ROBERTSON was understood to reply that no further communication, such as was alluded to, had taken place, but that matters were progressing favourably; that the plans for the construction of the bridge had been completed, and were only awaiting a reference to Albury preliminary to the work being undertaken.

MR. PLUNKETT.

Mr. MACARTHUR intimated that, in consequence of a matter which had transpired since, it was his intention to postpone the motion standing in his name, in reference to Mr. Plunkett, for Tuesday next, until a future day.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table the following paper:—Copy of Mr. Surveyor Debenham's report on the obstructions existing in the Crookhaven River, and upon the best method of removing them.

Ordered to be printed.

ELECTORAL BILL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER the further consideration of the Electoral Law Amendment Bill was postponed until to-morrow (this day).

GOVERNMENT LOAN BILL.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL this bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of further considering the Chinese Immigration Bill.

Mr. DONALDSON complained of the vacillation of the Government in not proceeding with the measure they had intimated would take precedence to-day, namely, the Electoral Bill. Considering the importance of the question involved in the Chinese Immigration Bill, and the fact that he nor the House had received any intimation of its coming on this afternoon, he confessed that he for one was not prepared to proceed with this important measure.

Mr. COWPER explained that he had been induced to proceed with the Chinese Immigration Bill that evening in consequence of several hon. members in the library having refused to enter the Chamber for the purpose of making a House if the Electoral Bill was to be gone on with. He concluded by saying that the poll-tax would not take effect until the requisite notice had been conveyed to the Chinese people.

Mr. HAY, like Mr. Donaldson, had attended that afternoon for the purpose of proceeding with the Electoral Bill, and he thought it was not right to drag the House into a discussion upon a subject for which it was wholly unprepared.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL supported the course adopted by the Government.

Mr. G. MACLEAY thought the tax of £10 to be levied on the Chinese would be a disgrace to the country, as there was no evidence to show that the immigration of these people was either injurious to the material prosperity of the colony, or calculated to exercise an improper influence on the morals of the country.

Mr. PIDDINGTON again denounced the conduct of the Government, in first of all introducing this measure, a simply regulatory or restrictive one, and then suddenly turning round and telling the House that they were quite prepared to make it a prohibitory one. Not only had they done this, but the hon. Premier had himself told them that he would not vote for the £10 tax, and yet, within a few minutes after, he had not only voted for, but had actually attempted to justify his conduct in so doing.

Mr. DENIEHY vindicated the character of the bill in reference to the remarks of those hon. gentlemen who had spoken in opposition.

Mr. FORSTER opposed the prohibitory principle embodied in the bill, and moved, with a view of not excluding those Chinese who were British subjects, the following proviso to the 11th clause—"Provided that no master shall be required to pay such rate as aforesaid for any British subject."

Mr. ROTTON opposed the bill for similar reasons, the main one being that the Government had changed the character of the bill from a simple regulatory to an entirely prohibitory one.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL defended the course taken by the Government and endeavoured to throw the onus of introducing the £10 poll-tax upon the Opposition. The Government, moreover, in acceding to this tax, felt that they were merely carrying out the principle of the bill, because they had good reason to believe that, although this tax was high, yet it would not have a prohibitory effect.

After a few observations from Mr. Marks,

Mr. WILLIAMSON addressing the House at some length in justification of the proviso, moved as an amendment, "considering that it was not competent for the Legislature of this country to prohibit immigration of British subjects, come from what part of the British dominions they might."

Mr. PARKES replied to some of the objections raised against the clause providing for an imposition of £10 a head on Chinese. He said the species of immigration would interfere most materially with the classes in the lower ranks of life, and the House ought to protect the interests of those whose position would thus especially be prejudicially affected. He contended again that these Chinese would be of no value to the country, spending only the small amount requisite for procuring sustenance, and carrying away the remainder of their earnings. He should give his votes throughout this measure with the view to make it a prohibitory one.

Mr. G. MACLEAY defended the social character of the Chinese in this colony; and, though he would rather that not one of them were in the country, he could not violate a principle which he considered just by excluding any section of British subjects from coming to our shores. He had no doubt that, if the quarrels arising between these people and the European population—though he believed the Chinese were seldom the aggressors—put the colony to any inconvenience, he should be willing to restrict their immigration. Still, he thought the time for doing so had not yet arrived.

Mr. ROBERTSON made some observations in justification of the course pursued by the Government, and contended that the imposition of £10 a head would not exclude Chinese from this country, because a larger amount had been paid by parties who took some of them off the hands of the honorable member for the South Riding (Mr. Donaldson), who had been largely engaged in the traffic. If they had the power they ought to restrict them, but that could not be done without destroying them, which he thought the Legislature would not be prepared to undertake. He said he looked upon the opposition to this measure as improper and unparliamentary.

Mr. DONALDSON said, in reply to some observations made by Mr. Robertson, that the circumstances to which the hon. member had alluded were not stated correctly; for he (Mr. Donaldson) had never, at any time, employed Chinese. But he explained that at the time of the gold discovery, when there was a great pressure felt on account of the want of labour, he, with other gentlemen, had sent funds to China, for bringing Chinese out as a commercial speculation, and when they arrived in this colony he had had nothing to do with them, as they were taken out of the hands of the captain of the ship by contractors. This was what the hon. member (Mr. Robertson) called being largely engaged in the traffic. With regard to the low personalities, with which he had been assailed by that hon. gentleman, he could only say, that if they were common in the pothouses at Murrurundi, they ought not to be indulged in in that House.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL asked the Chairman whether the hon. member was in order in using the word "pothouse;" and the Chairman expressed his opinion that the use of such words was likely to lead to disorder.

Mr. SUTTOR thought that as far as the colony was at present concerned, the Chinese were a benefit to it, but if they were hereafter to arrive in very large numbers, he should be willing to exclude them.

Mr. ROBERTSON again referred to the statements he had made touching the engagement of the hon. member for the South Riding in the traffic in Chinese immigrants, and asked the House whether the explanation which had been given did not confirm his statement.

Mr. OWEN said there had been no well-founded statements made or argument used which would justify the House in sanctioning the effect of the bill, which was most decidedly to exclude the Chinese. It was a great regret to him that the Government should have fallen into the views of the hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Smith) whose object was to prohibit, instead of adopting safe, reasonable, and proper means for regulating the immigration of this people. When he opposed the present object of the bill he thought he was forwarding the interests of the general community, as well as upholding a great British principle, any departure from which would at some future time be deplored by the people of this colony. Under those circumstances, he was opposed to the bill in every particular. Undoubtedly the amendment might, in some degree, vindicate the effects of the measure, but even with the amendment he conceived the exclusion would exist in effect, and, therefore, he would oppose the amendment and the clause in every way, because he believed it was founded upon error. He felt persuaded that the Government and the people of this country would at length come to a just sense of what was right between man and man.

Mr. G. MACLEAY explained, and defended his previously expressed views, and alluded to another circumstance which he thought ought to be taken into consideration, namely, that the British nation was waging war with China because its people would not admit us to their land; that thousands of men were being destroyed before they would concede the privilege which their immigrants to this country had until now enjoyed unquestioned.

Mr. SMITH said his real objection was, not that as China was an immensely populous country, such large numbers might be sent into this country as to outnumber its European population; but that, as Christians, it was wrong in us to consent to the admission of a people of whom only the males came here. It would also have the effect of mixing races, a circumstance which would be most objectionable, as tending to excite division and jealousy. If the amendment was adopted it would render the tax of £10 nugatory, for it was impossible to distinguish between Chinamen who were subjects of the Emperor and those who had been naturalised or born under British rule. The amendment would defeat the prohibitory nature of the bill, and it would be inconsistent in those who were anxious for total exclusion to vote for the motion of the hon. member for Murray. The hon. member said he intended on a future day to move the recommittal of the bill with the view to amend the third clause, to the effect that no ship should be allowed to bring more than one passenger to every ten tons, so as to assimilate the bill to the law in operation in Victoria.

Mr. FORSTER said the question before the committee was not whether they should place upon them a prohibitory or restrictive rate as Chinese, but whether this clause would by any possibility, contingency, or irregular legislation, impose a tax upon British subjects. The hon. member again asked the committee to take care that in excluding the Chinese they did not also exclude the subjects of the Queen of England.

The question was then put, "Whether the words proposed to be added be so added," and the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 28.
Mr. Williamson	Mr. R. Campbell
W. B. Tooth	Cowper
G. Macleay	Martin
Rotton	Thornton
Moriarty	Aldcorn
Taylor	Lloyd
Donaldson	Macarthur
Dickson	Wild
Hodgson	Lord
Hay } Tellers.	Weekes
Forster }	Owen
	J. Campbell
	Smith
	Jamison
	Jones
	R. Tooth
	Parkes
	Dalley
	Marks
	Gordon
	Egan
	Piddington
	Deniehy
	Flood
	Oakes
	Lee
	Cribb } Tellers.
	Scott }

The amendment of the honorable member for Murray having thus been negatived, the House divided on the question whether the clause as already amended stand part of the bill.

Ayes, 25.	Noes, 16.
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Donaldson
Martin	Rotton
R. Campbell	G. Macleay
Dalley	Williamson
Parkes	W. B. Tooth
Jones	Dickson
Marks	Jenkins
Weekes	Moriarty
Thornton	W. Macleay
Smith	Hodgson
R. Tooth	Owen
Gordon	Piddington
Lee	Taylor
Oakes	Egan
Wild	Hay } Tellers.
Lord	Forster }
Lloyd	
Macarthur	
Flood	
Aldcorn	
Cribb	
J. Campbell	
Scott	
Jamison } Tellers.	
Deniehy }	

The clause was, therefore, agreed to.

Clause 5, providing summary proceedings and no *certiorari*.

Mr. HAY proposed the addition of two clauses to follow clause 4. He thought the Government would not object to these clauses, because they had the effect of effectually carrying out the regulations that had already been suggested with respect to the Chinese. It was necessary, now that there were so many on the diggings, that the proper authorities should have some means of preserving order, which was likely to be endangered more from the jealousy of Europeans than from the conduct of the Chinese themselves. He also thought the Government should be placed in a position to be able to render every assistance to the sick, and also to carry out all other sanitary arrangements. He moved that the following clauses be introduced after clause 4:—

1. The Colonial Treasurer shall keep a separate account of all moneys levied under this Act, and all such moneys shall be applied by him to the purposes of this Act. 2. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the registration of such Chinese, and generally for the management and good government of the Chinese inhabitants of the colony, and may nominate and appoint such interpreters and other officers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and all such

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rules and regulations and appointments shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the same shall be made if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of its next Session.

On the first clause being put from the chair,

Mr. COWPER said, He did not think the clause was desirable. He acknowledged that a similar clause was introduced in the Act passed in Victoria; but he found it was omitted in the bill passed by the South Australian Legislature. He objected to the Colonial Treasurer keeping a separate account of all moneys levied under this Act as unnecessary. He saw no necessity for the registration proposed in the second clause, or for the rules and regulations. He did not think this was a wise provision, he, therefore, should oppose these clauses unless he heard something more from the hon. member which would convince him to the contrary.

Mr. WILLIAMSON did not wish they should copy Victoria in any way, but he agreed with the first clause proposed by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee. He did not see any greater difficulty in keeping this account separate than there was in keeping the account of the money collected under the Scab Act.

Mr. COWPER said he did not object to the Colonial Treasurer keeping a separate account, but to their passing a law to enforce him to do so. Of course the Legislature could always demand an account of the money that had been expended.

Mr. FLOOD considered the clause perfectly unnecessary and, therefore, trusted the hon. member would withdraw it.

Mr. HAY maintained that the fund should be kept entirely separate, and that the money collected under this bill should not be regarded as a portion of the general revenue account. It intended to put the clauses and would divide the House on them.

Mr. COWPER said he thought he had proved the first clause was unnecessary, and objected to the second clause, because it invited the Government to appoint a number of officers and interpreters to carry out the whole of these regulations, and this, he contended, would effectually swallow up the whole of this fund.

Mr. FLOOD objected to the first paragraph, but was prepared to give his assent to the second. He protested against the unfair way the Government had been treated in this matter by misrepresentations. He objected to the Chinese on social grounds, and trusted that the Treasury would not receive any moneys under this tax, because they would then have no Chinamen arriving.

Mr. HAY denied that any misrepresentations had been made of the conduct of the Government.

Mr. OWEN and Mr. SMITH both rose together several times, and the Chairman, on being appealed to by the latter, called on Mr. Owen to address the committee.

Mr. OWEN thought any sum that was raised under this bill should be kept separate.

Mr. SMITH was surprised at the opposition of the Government to these clauses. He believed the principle those who had supported the bill acted on was not with a wish to raise a revenue through the Chinese, but in order to carry out certain regulations respecting them.

Mr. MARKS thought it would be inconsistent on the part of those who voted for the prohibitory tax to support the clauses of the hon. member for Murrumbidgee.

Mr. FORSTER thought the appeal to Victorian precedent came with very bad grace from the honorable gentlemen opposite, seeing that they were not acting in accordance with the principle laid down in Victoria, and seeing also that the Government in the first place proposed only three pounds, and only voted for the £10 on the coercion, he might say, of a majority of this House. He should think it his duty to vote for the clause, because he thought it his right and duty to show to the world that they did not desire to derive any portion of revenue from the tax imposed.

Mr. JONES thought the House might proceed to deal with this matter without taking into consideration what the world thought in reference to the subject. He was opposed to the clause because he thought the first clause was unnecessary, and because he objected to the second. He was quite willing that all the money necessary to pay interpreters and other officers, should be applied out of the revenue raised, but he was opposed to all the money raised under this Act being applied for the purposes of the Act. If any balance remained, it should be applied to the general purposes of the country.

Mr. COWPER thought the first clause proposed by the hon. member was unnecessary, and the second clause objectionable—because it gave the Colonial Treasurer power to appropriate the money. He did not know for what purpose registration of Chinamen was necessary. He thought it was the veriest cant to talk about the money raised by this tax as a "polluted revenue." There were many people who would exclude spirits, but the revenue raised from that source was some £300,000 per annum, and out of that they paid their ministers and their police.

Mr. SMITH supported the clauses.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would support both clauses, although he had some slight objection to the second. He could not, consistently with his duty, support any clause which contemplated the raising of a revenue from this tax, neither could he see any comparison between the proceeds of this tax and the Customs' revenues. The deviation from principle in reference to this bill he conceived to be worthy of a Government without any principle at all.

Mr. FLOOD thought the House might expect a Government of principle when the hon. member for Northumberland and Hunter was at the head of it. It was a mere matter of opinion whether £3, £5, or £10 was a prohibitory tax, and he maintained that the Government had acted consistently in the matter.

Mr. ROTTON was so much opposed to the form this bill had assumed that it was his intention to oppose it at every possible stage. He would oppose everything likely to facilitate its passing into law. He should oppose the proposed amendment, because he thought it was rather favourable to the bill than otherwise. He should also oppose it for the reasons stated by the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) and the hon. the Premier. Considering the course some hon. gentlemen had taken in reference to this matter, and, indeed, on other occasions, he should not be surprised to find some day some hon. gentleman moving for a "vigilance committee." No doubt, he would find many supporters.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL wished to make some observations in reference to the remarks made by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee (Mr. Hay), but really so many hon. gentlemen got up to hear themselves speak that it was impossible for a silent man like him to get in a word edgeways. (Laughter.) He agreed with the old adage, "Speak little and think much"—(hear, hear)—but the hon. member opposite spoke much and thought little. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Campbell) did'nt think for himself! No; he was patriotic—he thought for the country at large. (Renewed laughter.) The hon member had said that he (Mr. Campbell) voted for the £3 and then for the £5, and then rushed out of the House. He never rushed away from any man. (Laughter.) He missed his brother. (Laughter.) He missed the Treasurer. (Renewed laughter.) He went to find him, and found he had gone home. (Renewed laughter.) However, he thought he was justified in giving his vote for the imposition of a tax of £10, considering the danger to which the children of the colony were exposed in consequence of the practices of the Chinese.

The first of the new clauses proposed by Mr. HAY, to stand as clause 5 of the bill, was put and passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 17.	Noes, 16.
Mr. W. Macleay	Mr. Cowper
Piddington	R. Campbell
Owen	J. Campbell
Williamson	Robertson
Smith	Martin
Hodgson	Aldcorn
R. Tooth	Rotton
W. B. Tooth	Jones
Jamison	Cribb
Macarthur	Parkes
Wild	Flood
Jenkins	Scott
Moriarty	Weekes
Lee	Oakes
Forster	Gordon } Tellers.
Hay } Tellers.	Buckley } Tellers.
G. Macleay } Tellers.	

Mr HAY then moved the adoption of the second clause, to stand as the 6th clause of the bill.

Mr. JONES said the hon. gentleman opposite had more confidence in Governments than he had. He objected to give the Government power either to appoint as many officers as they thought proper, or to expend the money collected under this Act without control. He desired the clause simply to empower the Government to make such rules and regulations as would give authority to carry out the Act, but not to make appointments under it different from any other appointments. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the clause be amended by the omission in the third, fourth, and fifth line, of the following words:—"and may nominate and appoint such interpreters and other officers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act."

Mr. PIDDINGTON defended the clause. He did not see the necessity of the proposed amendment.

The amendment was then put, and passed without a division.

Mr. JONES then moved a further amendment—the omission of the words "and appointments"—which was also put and carried without opposition.

Mr. ROTTON moved a further amendment to the effect that the rules and regulations need not be placed before Parliament, his object being to avoid unnecessary expense on account of clerical labour and printing.

Mr. HAY opposed the amendment, on the ground that all matters of this kind published in the *Gazette* should be laid before Parliament in order that the legislature might know whether they were just or not.

A verbal amendment having been agreed to, on the suggestion of Mr. COWPER, the amendment of Mr. Rotton was put and carried.

The clause was then put and passed as the 6th of the bill.

Clause 5, as printed, was next moved as 7th of the bill, upon which Mr. JENKINS moved the introduction of the following:—"The Health Officer for the port of Sydney shall, on the arrival of any ship having Chinese on board, carefully ascertain whether such immigrants shall have had the disease called small-pox, or shall have been successfully vaccinated; and in any instances where this has not been the case, he shall immediately report the same to the hon. the Colonial Secretary, who shall cause such steps to be taken as shall be necessary for the successful vaccination of such persons before disembarkation." He had been furnished with additional reasons for the insertion of a clause of this kind by the late news, which showed that the disease alluded to, had wrought fearful ravages in Asia Minor and various other parts of that continent. The fact, moreover, that vaccination was not frequently resorted to in China, was another reason why a clause of this kind should be adopted.

Mr. COWPER could not see how it was possible that the Colonial Secretary could insure successful vaccination, nor did he see any reason why the Chinese immigrants should be dealt with in reference to health in a different way from any other immigrants.

The amendment was then put and negatived.

The original clause was accordingly carried.

Mr. COWPER moved "In any proceedings under this Act, evidence that any person arrived in New South Wales from China or its dependencies or any of the islands of the Chinese Seas, shall be sufficient proof, unless the contrary be shown that any such person is an immigrant within the meaning of this Act."

Mr. WILLIAMSON objected to this clause on account of the difficulty of the proof proposed to be obtained.

Mr. COWPER said it was copied from the Victoria Act, although it was not quite so stringent.

The clause was then passed.

The next clause was passed without opposition, viz.—"All penalties recovered under this Act shall be divided and paid (after deducting the charges of prosecution and other contingent expenses) as follows: That is to say one moiety to the Colonial Treasurer for the purposes of the General Revenue of the colony and the other moiety to the person or persons suing for such penalty or penalties."

With regard to the 8th and last clause enacting that the law should come into operation the moment it passed,

Mr. COWPER said, in deference to the opinions of several hon. members, he had no objections to allow of a reasonable time for the news of such a law having been passed to reach China.

Mr. ROTTON suggested that the bill should not come into force before 1860.

After some discussion, in which Mr. JONES, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HAY, Mr. PARKES, Mr. COWPER, Mr. DENIEHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. J. CAMPBELL took part,

Mr. ROTTON moved as amendment "six months after the passing thereof," which was negatived by a majority of 23 to 8.

Mr. JAMISON then moved the words—"From and after the 1st day of January, 1859," which was carried by a majority of 20 to 11.

The clause was then passed, and the House having resumed, the adoption of the report was fixed as an order of the day for Tuesday next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed until to-morrow (this day).

PETITION PRINTED.

Mr. PARKES moved, "That the petition from certain citizens of Sydney, relative to the Chinese immigration," presented by him on the 22nd instant, be printed. Carried.

The House adjourned at five minutes past eleven o'clock until three o'clock to-morrow.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

MR. GEORGE MACLEAY to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of Mr. Surveyor M'Cabe's Reports to the Surveyor-General on the River Darling District, with a view to their being referred to the Committee on the Navigation of the River Murray, &c., now sitting.

Questions:—

Mr. SMITH to ask the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, If the Government will name a day upon which they will submit the Railway Estimate to this House?

Mr. OWEN to ask the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, Whether he has received the Report of Mr. Moriarty, relating to the supply of water to Wollongong?

Mr. HAY to ask the Secretary of Lands and Public Works,—What steps have been taken to secure pasturage for the stock necessary for the purposes of the miners on the Lower Adelong Creek, more especially in reference to the rights of Mr. Johnstone, lessee of the Adelong run?

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. PARKES to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence between Mr. R. V. Gale (late teacher of the Presbyterian school, Pitt-street South) and the Local Board of Management and the Central Denominational School Board, relating to Mr. Gale's dismissal, together with a minute of the proceedings of the Local Board when the dismissal was determined upon.

Mr. MURRAY to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General praying that his Excellency will be pleased to recommend the appropriation of a sum not exceeding £100 per annum, by way of retiring allowance, to Mr. John Murray Bate, late clerk of the Legislative Council.

Mr. MURRAY to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing,—1. The extent and the estimated cost of the repairs required on the high road near the Horse Flat, Collector. 2. The date on which those repairs were commenced, and the progress which has been made. 3. The number of men employed thereon per month since those repairs were commenced, and the rates at which they have been paid.

Mr. DENIEHY to move, That the evidence given on the 11th instant, by Mr. Thomas George Rusden, before this House, in the matter of the petition presented by him concerning the election for New England and Macleay, be printed.

Mr. DENIEHY to move, That the petition from Mr. Thomas George Rusden, presented by Mr. Dalley, on the 17th instant, be printed.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—A meeting of magistrates acting in the city and district of Sydney was held yesterday, in the justices' private rooms, "to consider the letter of Mr. Redman, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Tuesday, and his conduct in the matter to which it refers." There were twenty-one magistrates present. No reporters were admitted. We understand that their worships were decided that, whatever might be their individual opinion of the letter in question, and they appeared to be pretty unanimous in considering that it was in the worst possible taste, they, as a body, had nothing to do with it. If any person was libelled in it, he must proceed in the ordinary course. With respect to Mr. Redman's conduct, we believe their worships' opinion was that the power of the magistrates to protect themselves from insult, and to punish contumacious persons, is ample, but it must be exercised at the time. If a person will not obey a magistrate when desired to sit down, he should at once be ejected from the Court; or if he persists in speaking, or uses contemptuous language, he should be at once committed for contempt. But it must be done at the time, and on the responsibility of the sitting magistrates: the general body of magistrates have no power to interfere. The proceedings were of an unofficial nature, and we are informed no record of them was made.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—The committee are most anxious to close this fund next week, and remit the amount to India by the ensuing mail. Parties in the country having money belonging to the fund have been requested to send it to the treasurer at the Oriental Bank before the 30th instant. We believe that at present the amount in hand does not exceed £4000, and it is not expected that the total will exceed £5000. This is not a very large amount; but it must be remembered that there is no place in the world in which there are so many applications for subscriptions as in Sydney, and that it is on a comparatively few individuals that the support of the religious and benevolent institutions almost exclusively fails. Still the amount hardly comes up to our expectations; although we thought a worthy friend of ours too sanguine when he talked of getting at least £10,000.

IMPORTANT SALES THIS DAY.—JOHN G. COHEN has desired us to invite the attention of gentlemen connoisseurs, lovers of fine arts, private families, upholsterers, furniture dealers, and others to his extensive auction sales, viz., at the Bank Auction Rooms, to commence at 11 o'clock, magnificent carpets and rugs, elegant drawing-room suites, brass and iron bedsteads, oil paintings, by celebrated painters, papier mache goods. Punctual attendance is requested to enable the auctioneer to dispose of the various and numerous lots on one day.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, hatters, dealers, and others to the continued sale of woollens, made-up clothing, damaged Manchester goods and felt hats, perfumery, &c., &c., at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MACQUARIE-STREET.

ON Wednesday evening, June 23rd, the annual business meeting of this Society was held in the chapel, the Hon. A. M. A'Beckett, Esq., in the chair. The report of the retiring committee was read by the secretary, Mr. W. Friend, and was unanimously approved and adopted, as was also that of the treasurer, Mr. James Williamson, M.L.A. Among the topics referred to in the committee's report may be mentioned the land in Clarence-street belonging to the Society; the chapel library, to which many valuable additions had been recently made; the purchase of a very fine organ for the use of the congregation; the printing of a circular for distribution, containing a summary of leading principles and doctrines held by Unitarian Christians, together with a brief enumeration of the ordinances, institutions, &c., of the Unitarian Congregational Church, Macquarie street. An important change was also recommended by the committee in the mode of conducting the financial operations of the Society. The plan up to the present time had been to raise the greater part of the necessary funds by means of seat rents, which had therefore been fixed at a much higher rate than that charged in other places of worship. It was found by experience that this plan tended to exclude some who would gladly join the Society, if they were not met at the threshold by a high seat rent.

At a later period of the evening it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the treasurer, "That from July 1st, 1858, the seat rents be five shillings (5s.) per quarter each sitting, to be supplemented by subscriptions and donations." From the remarks made by various speakers it appeared that the amounts now contributed would, in every instance, yet ascertained, be continued, or even in some cases increased—the difference between the old and new pew rents being regarded by them as a voluntary subscription.

Votes of thanks were passed unanimously to the retiring officers and committee, and to the chapel choir. The following gentlemen were chosen to form the committee for the ensuing year:—James Williamson, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. Walter Friend, Secretary; Messrs. Langridge and Young, Chapelwardens; Messrs. A'Beckett, John Williams, H. Houston, Sellar, Bray, W. Houston, Mewburn, and H. Gilchrist.

Among other resolutions of a more formal character, the following was proposed by Mr. MacDonnell, and after being warmly supported by various gentlemen, was carried unanimously by acclamation:—"That the members of this congregation desire to express their acknowledgments to their esteemed minister, the Rev. G. H. Stanley, for the zeal and ability displayed by him during the past year, and their hope that he may be long spared to defend the cause of liberal Christianity in Sydney." The passing of this resolution was briefly but suitably responded to by the minister.

After the close of the regular business of the evening, two petitions, one in favour of the bill now before the Council for the abolition of religious tests in connection with the University of Sydney, and the other against the Publicans' Licensing Bill, now before the Assembly, were agreed upon, and a committee appointed to prepare them for signature.

MASONIC BALL.

THE Annual Masonic Ball took place at the Prince of Wales Theatre last evening. Five hundred tickets, or as many as were necessary to clear expenses, had been sold; and we should suppose that quite that number of persons, promiscuously ranked, and forming a gay and cheerful company, did honour to the occasion by their attendance. The Governor-General had accepted an invitation, and was to have been present at 10 o'clock, leaving a dinner party at Government House for the purpose; but a note from his Excellency, received at noon yesterday, intimated his inability to attend in consequence of indisposition.

Messrs. Alexander Moore and Co. supplied the furniture, consisting of five elegant drawing-room suites, variously decked with rich satin damask and purple and gold coverings. These were well arranged on each side of the stage, and behind and amidst them were refreshment tables and the retiring quarters of the company. The spacious billiard room in the front of the building, and opening out of the dress circle at its centre, was also well furnished, and had every accommodation for the ladies as a retiring-room. The building was well and profusely decorated, under Mr. Kidd's superintendence, with floral festoons and graceful clumps of evergreens, faced with the flowers of the season. An elegant feature in this department was the presentment of leaf and flower wrought insignia of Freemasonry, before the panels of the lower boxes in the dress circle. The back stage was made a very inviting alcove, by a variety of branches from bush trees being thickly laced together upon the walls, and by the elegant service and other appointments of the refreshment tables therein. The flag decorations were very profuse; the various consuls, and the masters of the vessels in port had contributed in a very liberal spirit to the supply of the flags of all nations. The musical department was effective; eight members of the band of the 12th Regiment backed up the skilful operatic band of fourteen, which was presided over by M. Eigenschenck as leader, and Mr. Winterbottom as conductor. The "alcove," at the back of the stage, was principally lit up by a number of clustered jets of gaslight, which had been constructed by Mr. A. Torning, junior, in a peculiar manner, so as to represent a leading emblem in Freemasonry,—the composition of the emblem being a triangle having the letter "G" in the centre. The supper was supplied by Mr. Foster, in his usual style, and the good things of the season were provided in abundance. The space for dancing being about 90 by 30 feet, was found ample for the occasion. Mr. John Clark, whose experience as master of ceremonies for so many years has given him great ease in the conduct of these high ceremonies, acquitted himself in every respect satisfactorily.

The guests began to be admitted at half-past eight o'clock, and by half-past nine, when the crowning quadrille of the evening (La Chasse) was commenced for an opening, a pretty full company had arrived, but accessions continued to be made up to a late hour. The Provincial Grand Master of Victoria (Captain Clarke), was present, as were Mr. Donaldson, M.L.A.; Mr. Dalley, M.L.A.; and two or three other members of the Legislative Assembly. To make any particular mention of the ladies would be deemed invidious, unless to say they comprehended a very favourable specimen of Australian beauty. The dances were followed up very spiritedly from the beginning to the end of the series, which numbered twenty-six, including quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, galops, schottisches, varsovianas, &c. At midnight, when the chief members of the lodges were assembled for supper, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master (Alderman Williams) took occasion, as no arrangement for toasts had been made, to volunteer the health of her Majesty the Queen; and, in addition to a hearty response to the toast, was a very enthusiastic reception of the language the D.P.G.M. chose to apply to her Majesty as an admired and even adored Sovereign, on account of her practical virtues of charity and morality—the two leading features in Freemasonry.

EDEN.—SUDDEN DEATH.—Great consternation seized the inhabitants, on Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, by the melancholy death of Mrs. Hatfield, Eden. In the morning deceased, it appears, had complained of a pain in the head; but had gone down to town in her usual health. On her return she was obliged to rise from tea and throw herself across the bed, where in a few minutes after, she was found quite dead. Hopes were entertained that she would resuscitate, and the arm vein was at length opened without effect. The vital spark had flown. She was a hard-working woman, and leaves four children to deplore their loss.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—In a late number of the *Argus*, we find the following particulars of the diggings there, which form part of the letter of a correspondent. He says: "I should do injustice to New Zealand if I omitted to mention its gold-fields. These are, I believe, two. One on Coromandel, on the shores of the gulf upon which Auckland is situated, and one at Aerore, fifty or sixty miles from Nelson, in the southern island. Gold has been found at the former place, but not in sufficient quantities to lead to any energetic measures for further discoveries But the gold-field near Nelson is one of unquestionable importance. I did not visit it, but I had the advantage of an elaborate description of it, from a very intelligent gentleman connected with one of our banks, who had made a tour of careful inspection. This gentleman describes it as an undoubtedly available gold-field, but situated in a most inhospitable region. Since its discovery upwards of 20,000 ounces have been exported, and large weights have fallen to the share of individual diggers. My informant met with one man who spoke of having got between fourteen and fifteen pounds weight. But the gold is obtained under circumstances of great difficulty and discomfort. The locality is inaccessible to drays or even pack-horses, and the principal discoveries have taken place in the very bed of the river, which is subject to sudden, constant, and excessive floods, by which the labours of the diggers, with all their dams, and cradles, and tools, are apt to be swept away without a moment's notice. Add to this, blustrous and severe weather, and extravagant prices for provisions, and you will easily see that gold gathering in New Zealand is no picking on a bed of roses."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Baby Linen, Rattles, Baskets, Platedware, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Carriages, Omnibuses, Trunks, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At the Sydney Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Tin Dinner Plates, Iron Bedsteads, Plumbers' Fittings, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Harness, Turkey Sponge, Carriage Lamps, Drawing-room Grates, Fenders, Fireirons, Moderator Lamps, Chimneys, Globes, Hollowware, Chairs, Camphorwood Trunks, Black Harness, Leather, American Goods, Damaged China Matting, Paperhangings, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ready-made Clothing, Woollens, Perfumery, Carpet Bags, Damaged Manchester and other Goods, Felt Hats, and Wax Dolls.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, The Colonial-built Boat Mary, about 16 tons; New and Seasonable Boots and Shoes, Heel and Shoe Tips, Leather, &c.; on Walker's Wharf, Lower George-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Paving Stones.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, No. 188, Prince-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Carpets, Furniture, Papier Macheware, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Brass Bedsteads, Oil Paintings, Drawing-room Suite, &c.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Land on Norwood Hill, close to the Railway Station; Suburban Allotment and Cottage, in the Town of Gosford; Neat Weatherboard Cottage, at Redfern.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at the Hibernian Hotel, Glebe, yesterday, on view of the body of Edward Tarlington, aged forty-four years. Deceased had lived in a small house in Glebe-street. He slept in an upper room, access to which was by a ladder of twelve steps. On Sunday night, some time after the inmates of the House had retired, a heavy fall was heard, and it was discovered that he had fallen below from his chamber. He died on Tuesday. Mr. Johnson, surgeon, having made a post mortem examination of the body, pronounced the cause of death to have been functional disease of the liver and abdominal viscera, hurried to a fatal end by the severe fall which he had received. Verdict accordingly.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Darlinghurst gaol, on view of the body of Mary Ann Paten, aged 30 years. Deceased had been committed from the Central Police Court, on the 19th instant, for protection, and was then very weak and debilitated, and in fact in a dying state. She died on Tuesday. It appeared she had been a drunkard and a prostitute, and subject to epileptic fits. Her tongue was lacerated, her breath very offensive, and her features in a very disfigured condition when she was conveyed to the gaol, and she had been a frequent inmate there. Verdict, exhaustion promoted by disease.—An inquest was held at the Benevolent Asylum, yesterday, on view of the body of William Davis, aged 58 years. Deceased came from Wollongong three or four weeks ago, and had been staying at Collins's lodging-house; he was formerly a cook at the hotel near the Market Wharf; he was received into the Asylum on Tuesday, and died yesterday; he was poorly clad, but had with him a box, which contained some clothing, valued at £3; when admitted, he was in a very exhausted condition, and almost moribund; he informed the house-surgeon of the institution that he had property, and that he had led a sober life, and enjoyed good health till he came to Sydney, when he took to drinking, and drank to great excess. The medical evidence expressed the belief that his life would have been spared if medical assistance had been called in in time. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from the effects of *delirium tremens*," and stated their belief that the deceased had been greatly neglected in not receiving medical aid at the proper time, before going to the Benevolent Asylum.

VOLCANOES OF VICTORIA.—Mr. Bonwick delivered a lecture on the volcanoes of Victoria on Wednesday evening, in St. Paul's schoolhouse, Ballaarat, before an audience of about 50 per cent. of juveniles. The lecture was delivered without the aid of notes, and in the usual instructive and fluent manner of the lecturer, whose aim is evidently to bend himself on all occasions of this sort to the level of the youth who attend his prelections, while delivering himself of facts and illustrations and sentiments calculated to instruct and entertain the riper mind. In a lecture of only an hour and a quarter long, but a merely elementary sketch of the subject could, of course, be expected; and in giving this, facts new to most there were doubtless laid before the audience, and food given for many an hour's quiet cogitation on the geology of our neighbourhood and colony. The lecturer rapidly went over the *rationale* of volcanic action, and remarked that ancient and modern volcanoes differed in this much, that the emissions of the former were of a more solid matter than the latter, the ancient volcanoes having poured out porphyry, sienite, and trap. Albeit there was ground for believing that the trap and some other so-called igneous rocks were the result of chemical action, as the quartz veins, which were simply a deposition from some vapour. Volcanoes sometimes threw out lava, and ashes too, as when Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed, the former by a bed of ashes of from 60 to 150 feet deep, and the latter by a flow of molten lava; while other volcanoes, as one in South America, threw out floods of water with fishes, and in the case quoted, caused a plague by the decomposition of the enormous number of fishes thus spread out over the plains. In that case a lake had been absorbed; and it was a fact that most of the active volcanoes were near the sea. The ashes of Pompeii were found to be composed in part of minute fresh water infusoria; but other instances were known where the infusoria were of marine origin. The volcanic tract of Victoria was the south and west, Mounts Elephant, Franklin, Warrenheip, Buninyong, Warrions, Shadwell, Noorat, Rouse, Napier, Eeles, Eckersly, Porndon, and Tower Hill being the principal volcanic cones of the colony. These, at present, were all inactive, but as our knowledge of them went only twenty years back, and other volcanoes—as Vesuvius, which was apparently extinct for thirty years—had been asleep for years, and had then burst forth again, it was premature to assert that the volcanoes of Victoria were extinct. Lakes and swamps also were craters of passive or extinct volcanoes, as Lakes Keliambete (salt), Terrary (*fresh*), and others, whose waters were sometimes from 300 to 350 feet in depth, and whose margin was simply a bed of volcanic ash, wonderously fertile as a soil. Some of our volcanoes, as Mount Warrions, had been submarine, and thus the ashes, by the action of water, becomes a soft rock, known to settlers as the Wombatestone, because that animal burrowed beneath it. Our gigantic mountains were volcanic, and comprised the Alps, Dandenong, Ovens, Anakis, Broad Meadows, M'Ivor, Tarrangower, Mount Alexander, Beckworth, Mount Emu, Mount Cole, and the Grampians. Alluding to the stone of Mount Warrions, the lecturer observed that the English church of Belfast, "one of the most beautiful gems of architecture in the colony," was built of the stone of that mount. The lecturer concluded, amid applause, by expressing the hope that he had done something to make the subject agreeable, and to stimulate to further investigation.—*Ballaarat Star*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a dreadful accident happened to a woman at the Port Fairy-road diggings. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mr. Molyneux was disturbed by some fearful cries, evidently of a female in distress, and, upon looking about, discovered the noise proceeding from a hole in the rear of his store, about 44 feet deep, and down which had been thrown a large quantity of broken bottles Upon assistance being rendered, the unfortunate female was got up, frightfully cut, and bleeding from about 30 wounds, and which would have produced a speedy death from loss of blood, had it not been for the timely assistance of Dr. Seydel, who was promptly in attendance.—*Mount Ararat Advertiser*.

A SILVER SPADE.—The *Age*, of Monday last, states that there has been made to order, in Melbourne, a spade of silver, intended for presentation to Sir Henry Barkly, on the occasion of his inaugurating railway operations in Victoria. The blade, a massive piece of silver, forty-four ounces in weight, is ornamented on the socket and on either side with a number of appropriate devices in very bold relief, and most artistically enchased. On the socket, a parrot rests in the upper branches of a tree, beneath which a railway train is seen proceeding down a steep incline. A snake is observed at the foot making an effort to escape from the approaching train. At either side are kangaroos, and emus, surrounded by Australian trees, herbage, and ornamental scroll work. On the back part of the spade is chased a vine branch with a cluster of grapes. The whole is equally well designed and executed, and reflects much credit on Mr. Crisp, in whose establishment the work has been executed. It has been produced at the expense of the contractors, and is to bear a long inscription, the tenor of which has not yet been decided upon.

COLONIAL RECORDS.—We understand that Mr. Archer's visit to Sydney in search of official records relating to the colony of Victoria has proved very successful, and that he has discovered a large number of documents of considerable interest and value. Many of these will require the sanction of an Act of the New South Wales Parliament to legalise their removal to Melbourne; and Sir Alfred Stephen, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary, have promised their good offices in carrying such a measure through the two Houses. To this class of records belong wills, and baptismal, burial, and marriage registers. In the Supreme Court Registry records Mr. Arthur found 993 Crown grants of land, relating exclusively to Victoria. In the Colonial Secretary's office were discovered a mass of early statistics, extending over a period of 14 years prior to separation. The recovery of these documents is, of course, a matter of great importance and interest to us.—*Argus*.

CARCOAR.

THE *Bathurst Times* reports the following remarkable case, which came on for trial at the Carcoar police office, on the 14th instant:—

It being known that Mr. Snowden, innkeeper, was to be examined a second time before the police Bench for feloniously stealing three turkeys, the property of Mr. Engelbert Hahan, considerable excitement was occasioned by the fact that, notwithstanding the defendant's having been examined before the Court on the 27th ultimo, his having been committed to take his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions, when the case was dismissed, the Crown Prosecutor, on behalf of the Attorney-General, declining to prosecute, the case being simply one of disputed property. The Police Magistrate thought it expedient to commence the case *de novo*. The case being called, the defendant handed up a written protest to the justices, in which he disputed their worship's jurisdiction in the case. The Police Magistrate informed the defendant that the Bench had in his absence sent the case to trial, and although the Attorney-General had refused to prosecute, he, (P.M.), having arrived since, had ordered the case to be brought on again as he did not consider he was bound by the Attorney-General's opinion.

The first witness called was

Mrs. Hahan, who deposed as follows:—I am the wife of Englebert Hahan. On the 20th May last I lost three turkeys—two cocks and one hen; the next day I found them in Snowden's fowl-house. My son informed me they were there. I then went to Snowden and asked him for them, but he refused to give them, saying, they were his own—that he had bred and fed them for some months past. I then took the chief constable up with me to him. He would not give them up. The chief constable told me he could not interfere as it was a matter of disputed property. I told the defendant he had always given up my turkeys when he had any in his place, and he therefore ought to give *them* up. He refused. I then went to Mr. North, and got a summons against him for stealing them. When I went to the defendant's, the turkeys were in his fowl-house. I have had the turkeys in my possession since the case was dismissed in Bathurst. [Turkeys produced.] I need not look at them, I swear they are mine; they are the same as I saw at Snowden's. I never sold or gave them to him. I saw Mrs. Snowden; she said, if they were mine she would not keep them.

Cross-examined by the defendant: The last time I saw them was on the 20th of May, about 12 o'clock, near my place; I will not swear whether one of their wings was cut or not. I do not mean they were locked up—I mean shut up. I will not swear you stole them. I did not go this time to the magistrate; I was sent for. They made me to say you stole them.

By the Bench: Do you believe he stole them or took them?

Witness: He took them: they are not marked; I know them by their general appearance; I have had them since last Christmas. I value them at 30s. The defendant has not claimed them since I brought them up from Bathurst. The defendant's and my turkeys generally run together. He could have taken the turkeys at any time before the 20th May if he was so inclined.

The defendant asked the witness—When she laid the present information?

The Bench considered the question irrelevant, and the Police Magistrate here stated that he ordered the prosecution.

Mr. M'Fadden sworn: I am chief constable at Carcoar.

By the Bench: I accompanied the last witness to Snowden's on the 20th May last. I took possession of three turkeys claimed by Mrs. Hahan. I will not swear that the three turkeys before the Court are the same.

By the defendant: I gave three turkeys to Mrs. Hahan after the case had been dismissed in Bathurst. I am aware you were committed for the case that is now under consideration. I am aware you were not put on your trial—you were discharged.

The Police Magistrate reprimanded the chief constable for not branding the turkeys so that he could swear to them.

Mr. M'Fadden explained to the Bench that he never thought for one moment that the case would be called on again, after the Crown Prosecutor's refusing to file a bill.

Englebert Hahan sworn: I reside at Carcoar: I am the husband to the first witness.

By the Bench: Last month I lost three turkeys. I saw them in the watch-house last month—they belong to me. The three turkeys in the Court are the same that were given to me in Bathurst. I know them by their plumage.

By the defendant: I gave evidence before in this case. You appeared at the Quarter Sessions to answer this charge; you were discharged. I am not the prosecutor in this case. I received a summons last Saturday to come and give evidence this day. I will not swear you stole the turkeys. I laid no information this time to bring the case on again. Yours and my turkeys generally run together. I do not think you would have put the turkeys in the place they were when taken if you intended stealing them, as any person could see them. You always gave up any of my turkeys that were on your premises to my children when they went for them. The Police Magistrate occupies part of my house; he boards and lodges with me.

The Police Magistrate here stated that he ordered the present proceeding to be taken.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

For the defence:—

Mr. S. G. Allford deposed: I am a storekeeper at Carcoar. I know the defendant had a number of turkeys. I believe the turkeys before the Court are the defendant's. I cut the wings of one of the turkeys before the Court about four weeks since. I thought it was mine. I had one like it; I could not tell them apart. I subsequently discovered it was not mine. I believe it was Snowden's. I do not think any one can swear more positively to turkeys than geese. One of the magistrates now on the Bench killed and consumed one of my geese some short time since. He gave me another in lieu of it. The defendant now before the Court was discharged by the Chairman at the Quarter Sessions, Bathurst. I was present. The Crown Prosecutor stated it ought not to have been sent there.

John James, being sworn, deposed: I am ostler at Snowden's. The three turkeys before the Court are the property of my master. I have fed them for the past three months. On Thursday evening, the 20th May, I informed my master that the turkeys had come home, and that one was deficient. He ordered me to shut them up, and look after the lost one. I swear, to the best of my belief, the three turkeys before the Court are Mr. Snowden's. My master had twelve or thirteen turkeys when I went to live with him.

Joseph Bishop deposed: I have been living as cook to Mr. Snowden for some months past. I believe the three turkeys before the Court are Mr. Snowden's. He had twelve turkeys when I first went there. He bought several since. I have constantly fed them. They were small when I first went to live there. I have often seen the plaintiff's children come to the defendant's garden and fetch their poultry. They never took or claimed the turkeys before the Court. I swear the turkeys are my master's.

The case having closed, the Court found the defendant guilty of stealing the turkeys, and ordered him to pay a fine of £3 and 14s. costs, or to be imprisoned for fourteen days; the plaintiff to take the turkeys. The defendant said he felt the injustice, therefore would not pay the fine. The police magistrates ordered the constables to take him to the lockup, from which place the inhabitants soon released him by paying the fine.

OUR STREETS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It appears to me to be a most extraordinary circumstance that in this city, this metropolis of Australasia, this London of the South Seas, the most public thoroughfares and most fashionable streets should be in such a filthy and foul state, that, positively, there is no hope of being able to cross the best of them, without either a pair of stilts or shoes expressly made for the purpose. Certainly, if our Corporation still persist in their muddy inclinations, there will be soon springing up in Sydney a new trade for patent indestructible mud-escaping shoes.

But surely, Sir, is it not a great blot upon our fair city to be obliged to confess that no one can cross our very best streets without sinking in the slough over his shoes? Take William-street, for example, which is in every part half a foot deep in mud, and then, to make the matter still better, men are set to rake the dirt from the middle of the road to the side, not in heaps, having distances between them through which foot passengers might pass, but actually in one long ridge, more than six feet broad from the top to the bottom of the street. Now I should like to know how any person is to be expected, unless he possessed the wonderful seven-league boots of the Ogre, to leap across such absurd constructions, more especially on a dark night.

Again, the South Head Road is at the present moment in such an abominable condition, that the omnibuses and carts are only with the utmost difficulty able to plough a course through it, at the eminent risk of killing their horses and breaking all their springs; and, as for crossing, it is utterly impossible. I might refer to innumerable other instances of disgraceful neglect in the most frequented parts of the city, but those I have mentioned will suffice.

Now, Sir, I am not one much given to complaint, but the present state of the roads beats all that I have ever seen, and imperatively demands immediate notice.

Certainly, when it is taken into consideration that we have a full staff of aldermen and well paid officers, to inspect these things, and when we are well taxed to boot, we have a right to call out in such a case as this, now that the whole city is little better than a receptacle of mud.

CIVIS.

Bourke-street, 24th June.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—Very few samples have appeared during the week, and at to-day's auction prices were barely maintained. The season has this year been brought to a close earlier than for many years, and there will not be much animation until the new clip begins to arrive.

TALLOW.—The town trade have again been the purchasers, with the exception of one or two parcels for the neighbouring colonies, at prices a shade in favour of sellers. Mutton tallow in demand, but none offering.

SHEEPSKINS.—Barely sufficient for the wants of fellmongers, but they cannot be quoted better in price.

HIDES have appeared in moderate quantities, and a lot of superior cured heavy realised 12s 3d each, but there is no certainty of this figure being maintained. Station and second quality without alteration.

FREIGHTS to London—
Wool, ½d. to ¾d. per lb.
Hides, 25s. to 30s. per ton
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton
Oil, 75s. to 85s. per tun
Gold, ¾ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅞ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ¾ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 5¼	to	1 7½
Fair to good	1 2		1 5½
Low to middling	1 0		1 3
Grease		none	
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 5		1 1
Handwashed		Nominal.	
Scoured		Ditto	

TALLOW.			
Beef	£41 0 0	to	£43 0 0
Mutton	50 0 0		56 0 0
Station tallow	55 0 0		60 0 0
Hides, each	0 2 6		0 11 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3		0 0 7

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 24th June, 1858.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.—THURSDAY, JUNE 24.—Tare actual; draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Clippings, BGN in diamond, 1 bale at 10½d; pieces, BGN in diamond, 1 at 11½d; mixed, H, 1 at 8½d; ditto, H, 2 at 17d; handwashed, H, 3 at 18½d; fleece, BGN in diamond, 9 at 20d; ditto, JMS, 6 at 19d; mixed, ——, 1 at 15d; handwashed, M, 1 at 13d; clippings, GH, 1 at 6d, mixed, EA, 2 at 13d; 2 at 8d; H, 6 at 21d. Sheepskins: Lot at 7½d, 1 bale at 5½d, 13 bundles at 6d, 6 ditto at 3¾d, 4 ditto at 6½d, lot at 7d, 20 bundles at 7d, 8 ditto at 7d; Pilton, 1 bale sheepskins and locks at 9d; 11 bags pieces skins at 6½d. Tallow: JE, 5 casks at 49s, 4 ditto at 43s 6d, 2 ditto at 44s 6d, 8 ditto at 44s; CxN, 7 ditto at 43s; J&GH, 6 ditto at 53s 6d; 13 ditto at 31s 6d; GH, 9 ditto at 43s. Hides: 9 at 3s 3d, 12 at 7s 6d, 34 at 3s 9d, 18 at 4s, 113 at 7s 6d, 51 at 8s, 33 at 10s 9d, 40 at 9s 6d, 271 at 12s 3d, 100 at 12s 3d, 43 at 6s 3d, 26 at 9s 3d. Hoofs: 6 bags at 1s. Shank bones: 7 bags at 4s. Horns: 320 at 25s.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. MORT and Co. held, to-day, their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was only 36 bales, of which 28 were sold. The wool market is still in a very depressed state, and buyers are very cautious in their operations. The prices obtained to-day show no improvement on last week's rates, the highest figure obtained being 21d. for six bales of scoured wool; fleece, 19d. to 20d.; handwashed, 13d. to 18½d.; mixed, 8½d. to 17d.; clippings, 6d. to 10¼d.

SHEEPSKINS continue about the same price as last week. About 2371 were sold at from 3¾d. to 7d. per lb. A bale of locks and skents brought 9d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is very firm, and the supply is barely sufficient to meet our present wants. Beef tallow has advanced 20s. per ton; 54 casks of tallow were sold to-day at the following rates:—Beef, £43 to £44 10s. per ton; mutton, £53 10s.; station, £49 10s.; mixed (very inferior), £31 10s.

HIDES.—There is a greater desire to purchase heavy well-cured hides, and a first-rate lot of 371 were sold to-day, at 12s. 3d. each, which is about 1s. higher than last week. Over 700 were sold to-day, at from 2s. 3d. to 12s. 3d. each. A quantity of horns brought 25s. Hoofs 1s. per hundred; and shank bones, £4 per ton.

From the *Argus*, of the 21st June, we take the latest report of the Melbourne markets:—

Since the departure of the mail for Europe the import markets generally have remained in a state of inactivity; the business transacted has, however, been of the most legitimate kind. The country orders have been excessively light in amount, and the purchases made have been confined, in nearly all cases, to small parcels of goods for immediate use. Holders are, however, generally firm, and evince no apparent desire to force their goods on the market, or to accept other than full rates. Buyers seem, notwithstanding, disinclined to purchase, knowing that most descriptions of imported goods are heavy in stock, and the reputation this colony has borne of being unaffected by the late crisis, which has been so general in Europe and America, induces belief that more than usual shipments will be attracted to Melbourne.

Liquors.—There is no alteration to report in value of either bulk or bottled beers. The demand is steady, but by no means extensive. Sales are confined to parcels, chiefly of best brands, which, in moderate parcels, bring quoted rates. Most preferred brands of Burton ales are not worth above £9 per hogshead, and inferior sorts dull of sale. For bottled beer inquiry is light, and small parcels only are saleable at quoted rates. In spirits very little business is doing. Case brandies, of good medium brands, are in fair request, but not to any extent. United Vineyard Company's are held for 37s per dozen, at which rate sales have been effected during the week. By auction, good second-class brandies have realised 22s per case, but lower descriptions are in but little demand, and prices unchanged. There has been some inquiry during the week for colourless old tom, which is rather scarce, and holders of this description are asking 4s per gallon; but for discoloured sorts there is no demand whatever. Rums of high strength are rather more saleable, but in small quantities only, without change in value. Geneva is in less inquiry, and for whisky there is little or no demand whatever. Good medium ports and sherries are saleable in small lots, but no extent of business is doing in these or any other class of winds.

Flour, Grain, &c.—The flour market continues very steady, and a disposition to speculate in this article has given a firm tone to the market. There has been a rather improved demand for country use, and buyers have paid from £21 to £22 10s. per ton for Adelaide, country, and town brands for small parcels. Tasmanian flour is held for £19 to £20 per ton. American barrel flour is in few hands, and held for advanced rates. Small parcels of this description have been parted with at from £22 to £23 per ton, but holders generally are looking for higher rates. Wheat is in rather better demand, and for fine samples 8s. 3d. to 8s 6d can be obtained; inferior sorts are being readily bought up for feeding purposes at from 7s 9d to 8s. Barley.—The value of this grain has been much affected by the decline in the value of oats. Cape is nominally worth 7s to 7s 3d; English 7s 6d to 8s. Some imported parcels of the latter description, of quality unsuited for malting purposes, have been sold at from 6s 2d to 6s 3d for crushing for horse feed. Oats.—Strenuous endeavours have been made during the past week to give an apparently improved value and position to this article; holders, however, appear more anxious to effect sales than to await further results, and the feeling generally appears, that even present quoted rates can hardly be sustained. Scotch and Irish can be purchased at from 6s 6d to 7s; South Australian, 7s to 7s 6d; Tasmania, 7s 3d to 8s. The supply of Danish is chiefly in the hands of speculators, and are held at prices above currency of other descriptions. Bran.—Best Adelaide sorts are saleable at 2s 7d per bushel, and are in fair request. Both stocks and imports are light in amount, and although mill prices are below those of imported sorts, advanced rates on present prices are looked for. Gram is in very limited demand, and prices nominally rule from £15 to £17 per ton. Maize is very dull of sale, and cannot be quoted at above 8s to 8s 6d per bushel.

Provisions have been in but little demand during the week, prime sorts alone being saleable. Hams and bacon have been in lighter demand, and prices somewhat easier. Really prime English cheese is scarce, and of ready sale at full quoted prices. Butter (imported sorts) has been in much less inquiry. Inferior qualities of provisions of all kinds are still abundant, and unsaleable except at prices which afford no market quotation. Candles.—The demand continues brisk. Large quantities of "spotted" and injured sorts have been disposed of during the week by auction, which has affected the sale of sound parcels, and tended somewhat to reduce their value.

Oilmen's Stores.—Inquiry during the week has been light, and no sales of any amount are reported. Salad oil, mustard, and sauces are largely overstocked, and the chief sorts saleable consist of bottled fruits, jams, and pickles. Starch of best makers is still inquired for, and prices quite sustained. Soda crystals are in good inquiry; £18 is offering for sound parcels in small casks, holders, however, refusing to sell under £20 per ton.

Groceries.—Teas continue in very steady demand, and being in few hands are unlikely to decline in value; indeed the sales by auction during the week of low qualities at very full rates have rather tended to enhance the value of really good teas. Inferior to ordinary Congou kind have brought from £3 7s 6d to £4 per half-chest, and £8 to £8 7s 6d per chest, and inferior gunpowder, 2s 6d per lb. Sugars remain very firm. The cargo of the Jemmy, from Mauritius, has been disposed of during the week at full market rates. The qualities consisted of good to fine crystals, and from good brown to fine bright yellows, the former sorts bringing from £52 to £54 10s, and the latter from £44 to £50 per ton; a few lots of low dingy soft brown bringing from £35 15s to £37 17s 6d per ton. Coffee.—The demand for this article has continued steady both for consumption and export, and its value has as yet been unaffected by the arrival of the cargo per Marion, from Ceylon. Rice.—The transactions in this article have been very limited during the week; holders are, however, firm, and best samples of Patna are held for still advancing rates. Fruits.—Raisins continue in good inquiry, Muscatels, bloom, and other table sorts, being wanted, as well as inferior sorts. A portion of the arrival of Cape fruit has been disposed of by auction at 9½d per lb. at invoice weights. Barcelona nuts, almonds, and walnuts, are of ready sale at full quoted rates.

Timber.—There is a good demand for timber of all sorts suited for building purposes, and prices are fully supported. For timber in log the demand is considerable, and sales by auction have been effected during the week as high as 3s 6d per cubic foot.

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GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—
WESTERN.
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Rylstone, Merse, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.
SOUTHERN.
Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brother
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
NORTHERN.
Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. James Menzies
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. T. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Ca'andoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—Mr. Alexander Walker
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Toser
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowser and Purser.
Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 6s. per annum, payable in advance.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.
An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid £50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid 70 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid 81 13 7
For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, having had under consideration the late legal decision in the Court of Common Pleas, in "Pritchard v. the Merchants' and Tradesmens' Assurance Society," beg to notify to the members, and the public generally, that the following is, and has been, the practice of their office, viz.: To allow, without prejudice to the interest of the assured, thirty days for the payment of a premium, after the time stipulated in the policy; and in the event of the life assured dying during the days of grace, the sum assured will be paid after deduction of the premium then due on the year.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.
Sydney, 22nd June, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,600,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:- With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims or adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £700,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—NOTICE.—The Bank will be closed on TUESDAY NEXT, the 29th instant, for the usual Half-yearly Balance.
EDWIN BRETT, Manager.
Sydney, 24th June, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORG K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

TO TRAVELLERS on the SOUTHERN ROAD.—Mr. GALVIN begs to inform travellers on the Southern Road, that a coach starts from the Camden Inn, for the train, twice daily, viz., half-past 6 a.m., and 3 p.m. Mr. G. intends to keep horses at livery at Sydney prices, on the best of hay and corn or oats. Mr. G. guarantees gentlemen leaving their horses at the Camden Inn having them fresh for the road on their return.

TO BUTCHERS.—To DISPOSE of an established Business, doing a good family trade; fitted up with every convenience. To be had reasonable. Apply for particulars A. B., Post Office, Sydney.

SCHOOL OF ARTS CLASSES.—ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.—PRIZES.—The Committee of the School of Arts beg to intimate that, Examinations will be held in the month of January in all the subjects upon which class lectures have been given during the year.
That all Students who have, during any part of the year, attended a class in the Institution, are eligible for examination in such class.
That two prizes at least will be awarded in each class.
The new quarter commences on the 1st of July next, and the classes are open to all persons desirous of instruction.
The following is a list of the classes in operation:—

Class.	Teacher.	Day and hours of Meeting.	Quarterly fee.
Latin	Rev. J. Woolley	Wed. and Sat., 7·30 p.m.	
French	Mr. Curtis	Mon. and Thurs., 7·30 p.m.	£1
Elocution	Mr. Connery	Wed. and Sat., 7·30 p.m.	15s.
English grammar and composition	Ditto	Tues. and Fri., 7·30 p.m.	£1
Mathematics	Mr. T. S. Jones	Mon. and Thurs., 7 p.m.	£1
Drawing............	Mr. J. Fowles	Tues. and Fri., 7 p.m.	£1
Vocal music	Mr. C. Chizlett	Mon. and Thurs., 7·30 p.m.	12s. 6d. for 20 lessons.

Classes for German and Instrumental Music will be formed if a sufficient number of pupils offer themselves.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Secretary.
June 17, 1858.

THE NEW ELECTORAL BILL.—The following Petition of Magistrates, Settlers, Landowners, and others, was passed at a Public Meeting, held at Deniliquin, on TUESDAY, the 4th May, Patrick Brougham, Esq., J.P., in the chair.
To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.
The humble petition of the undersigned colonists,
Sheweth,—That your petitioners view with alarm the bill now before your Honorable House, intituled a Bill to amend the Electoral Law.
That the said bill, will, if passed, prove most ruinous to the great producing and exporting interests of the colony, because the bill does not, in respect to the interior, fairly represent either interests or population.
That from the early days of the colony up to the present time, New South Wales has been a pastoral country, the prosperity of the colonists in the last thirty years mainly depending, and it still depends, upon this great interest.
That the exports from the colony (viz.) of wool, tallow, hides, horns, &c., amount to upwards of one million sterling annually.
That the export of fat and lean stock overland to Victoria amounts in value to two millions sterling annually or thereabouts.
That the combined exports produced by other callings or trades in New South Wales, can scarcely amount to one-sixth of that which is yielded by pastoral enterprise and labour.
That in the new Electoral Bill it is proposed to return 68 members, that only twelve members are to be allotted to districts purely pastoral, and that six districts "partly squatting and partly settled," are to return six members.
That in the mixed districts, last referred to, the towns' population are powerful enough to override and outvote the other parts of those districts, and that therefore pastoral interests in the colony will be represented by about twelve members.
That even under the said bill, which so unfairly represents the wealth and population of the pastoral area of the colony, the said interest would be materially weakened on the approaching separation of the Moreton Bay country, because the honorable members from that part are now classed as among the pro-pastoral.
That the tables which form the basis of the proposed Electoral Bill, when applied to the unsettled districts, are calculated to mislead your honorable House, because large numbers of the able-bodied population of the bush are engaged in occupations such as sawing, splitting, and fencing. Their habitations in the backwoods almost preclude the possibility of ascertaining their number. The pastoral people would not, therefore, be numerically represented.
Your petitioners beg to represent to your honorable House that in the interior of the colony the preponderance of males over females is very considerable, so far, it is believed, as two males to one female; that in a great majority of the outlying district the excess of males is greater still; and that, as a sequence, there are fewer children in proportion to population than are in Sydney and other chief towns.
Your petitioners invite the attention of your honorable Assembly to the overland trade in cattle, horses, and sheep from the great pastoral districts of New South Wales to Victoria; the trade amounting in money value to two millions sterling annually. The whole of the population so engaged are adult males, full of energy and patient industry, and generally accepted as among the very best of colonists, almost every man of whom would not be enfranchised according to the proposed Electoral Bill.
Your petitioners respectfully ask your honorable House to consider for one moment that nearly the whole of the vast area of inland country from Fort Bourke to Middle Murray (400 miles direct), and from the vicinity of Bathurst across to the Darling (370 miles direct), the great country designated as "unsettled," and which produces most of the wealth in live stock consumed in this colony and the stock taken from hence to Victoria, the said Electoral Bill would only give four members for the next Assembly.
Your petitioners beg to bring under the notice of your honorable House the very great disadvantage which persons residing in the interior labour under when compared with those resident in towns; the latter are enabled to meet on political matters, oftentimes at an hour's notice, and on all emergencies; while the pastoral population, scattered over an immense extent of country, are precluded, as well by distance as by the nature of their occupation, from declaring their sentiments on things vitally affecting their prosperity.
Your petitioners are sincerely desirous of seeing all sections of the community properly represented, are anxious to bear their fair share of all taxation required for the religious, moral, and social advancement of the colony, and that the laws should be equitable and just; but your petitioners cannot conceive the necessity for sacrificing the earliest, steadiest, soundest, and most durable interests of New South Wales by such an organic change as the Electoral Bill proposes.
That, far from wishing that any producing class should labour under the political disadvantage of not being enfranchised, your petitioners would assure your honorable House that it is the anxious desire of the bush population to see the gold-digging community become electors, which the said bill does not secure them, because, from the erratic nature of the gold-digger's calling, the majority could not qualify, by reason of their non-residence for six months in one place, as required by the said bill.
That manhood suffrage, as it relates to the interior of the colony, is thoroughly impolitic and inapplicable—just because the thousands of shepherds, herdsmen, and others engaged throughout the day could not possibly neglect their flocks and herds, requiring hourly attention, in order to register their votes, the polling places being oftentimes distant two or three days' journey; secondly, because manhood suffrage takes from the individual that self-reliance which all should possess, and would tend to remove from him the desire to become a producer of wealth, thus enriching him and his country; and thirdly, it would place the idle and profligate, in town and country, upon a level with the industrious and frugal.
That your petitioners humbly observe to your honorable House, in the event of the said bill being passed, that the disaffection towards the Government of New South Wales, the seeds of which have so long been sown in this part of the interior, would here take root deeper and wider, so much indeed your petitioners truthfully believe as to concentrate the energies of the pastoral population on the question of severing the great interests now imperilled by the said bill from the domination of a few active and noisy demagogues who have contributed but little, physically or mentally, to the wealth of the colony.
That therefore, feeling that the said Electoral Bill is so unjust in principle, and so subversive of all right, that it would paralyse the energies of the settlers in the pastoral interior, who would not invest labour and wealth in improving the country; that it would materially diminish the exports—that it would increase the price of meat eaten by the home consumers, especially in the large towns—that it would promote an internecine war, setting the country population against the townspeople, so greatly to be deprecated, and finally that the bill would, when passed, be the signal for endeavouring to effect a separation of the pastoral districts of the colony from the other parts thereof; for these and for other reasons, which must be obvious to your honorable House,
Your petitioners humbly pray that the said Electoral Bill be altogether rejected, or that it be so modified as to give to the great pastoral interests and the pastoral people of the colony a fair and equitable share of representatives in Parliament.

E. T. FELS (late L. Heits), Lamp Manufacturer, 25, King-street East. Lamps of every description repaired. E. T. F. feels confident of giving satisfaction, having been several years engaged in one of the first lamp manufactories in Paris. A large assortment of handsome shades.

JUST LANDED, per Tasmania, from Hobart Town, a splendid collection of apple trees and white thorn quicks. All sorts of fruit trees on hand; orange trees of the best kind in the colony; garden seeds of all sorts, fresh and good. Apply to JAMES WARD, gardener and seedsman, George-street Market.

SHOEING FORGE OF THE H. R. I. COMPANY'S HORSE REPOSITORY, Bligh and O'Connell streets.—The undersigned having just arrived in this colony from Edinburgh, where he has had twelve years' experience in the art of Farriery, during which time he has had every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the most approved methods of horse-shoeing, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has taken a lease of the above forge, and trusts, by attention and civility, to merit a continuance of the support hitherto bestowed on that establishment.
GEORGE GLOVER.
N.B.—The forge will again be in operation, as usual, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June.

In reference to the above, I beg to state that I have let the above forge to George Glover, and now respectfully solicit, on his behalf, a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed by that establishment, being thoroughly convinced (from the recommendations which I have received of him,) of his capability, civility, and sobriety.
BUCHAN THOMSON.
H. R. I. Company's Horse Repository, 8th June.

MR. DREPER, Hairdresser, 302, George-street, has received, ex Centurion, a fresh supply of TINTURA POMPEIANA, or Liquid Hair-dye, warranted not to stain the skin or finest linen; BALMA Pompeiana; MECHI'S magic razor strops, HOLLOW ground razors (ivory handles), CARNATION tooth paste; METCALFE'S brushes perfumed lavender water, tortoiseshell combs, and a variety of first-class goods.

CHRONOMETERS.—THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer Maker (late Lower George-street), 64, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Observatory.—Chronometers rated with accuracy by astronomical observations. Every description of nautical instruments carefully repaired and accurately adjusted.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. invite inspection by merchants, storekeepers, shippers, &c., of their extensive stock of Colonial-made Bedford Cords, shepherds' Plaid, and Plain Tweed, manufactured expressly for winter wear from first-class colonial wool. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, Sydney.

BERLIN WOOL, BERLIN WOOL.—W. READING has just opened a large stock of Berlin wool, in white, black, shaded, and colours. Berlin House, 349, late 254, George-street.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—W. READING has just opened Cases of Cap Fronts, trimmed Cap Cauls, Dress Caps, and Bonnet Shapes. The trade supplied. 349, late 254, George-street.

CHECKED GLACE SILKS, £2 12s. 6d.—In order to make a speedy reduction in our silk stock, in anticipation of fresh importations, we shall offer during the week, a variety of Checked Glace Silks, at £2 12s. 6d. the full dress, which will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House. Next the Commercial Bank.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS, small, medium, and out sizes.
Ford's Eureka shirts, in three sizes
Spun silk, merino, and lambswool vests
Boys' white, regatta, and crimean shirts
Gentlemen's scarfs and cravats, in great variety.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

IN SIX LESSONS.—Cutting out dresses, by measurement, for one guinea. Miss BREINING, 85, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TO MILLINERS.—French blonde edgings and lace, wholesale and retail. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, cheaper than ever, at DOLBY'S, London House.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES at the London House, George-street South.

FOR SALE, on MONDAY, the 28th of June, and the following days, at 260, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts,
A splendid collection of fruit trees and vines, just landed, ex Meggie, and imported by Monsieur De Bourzac, from the best horticulturist of the south of France.
Apply for catalogue and particulars at the above address, and the French Café, George-street.

RESUMPTION of WORK.—Composite Mould Candles manufactured at the Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. Works composite mould candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as stearine or sperm candles, and give as good a light. The price is within 1d. per lb. of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the name of the works on the wrapper. A. S. W. pale colonial hard soap, first quality, in 112 lb. boxes. To be had at all the principal grocers.

FOR SALE, 24 Tierces of Prime Salt Beef. No. 49, South Head Road.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER, from the finest dairies, received daily by SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

YORK HAMS, Fine Bacon, North Wilts, Cheddar, and Port Cooper Cheese. SMITH, PEATE, and CO.

NEW FRUIT, of every kind, just landed, viz.:—
Fine Portugal plums
Imperial plums, in fancy boxes
French plums, in jars
Muscatel raisins, in cartoons
Ditto in boxes and ½ boxes
Jordan and soft-shell almonds
Crystallised fruits
Preserved fruits, in royeau
Ditto, in brandy and syrup
China ginger, cumquats, and mixed fruits.
SMITH, PEATE, and CO.
258 and 260, George-street.

PHAETON, Horse, and Harness, for SALE.—Apply to J. SMITH, 108, Pitt-street. A very handsome turn-out, complete.

FOUR IN HAND HARNESS.—For SALE, a second-hand set of four in hand harness, as good as new. It is very strong, and well adapted for Omnibus work. Apply at the H.R.I.C.'s Horse Repository, Bligh-street.

PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT, quality guaranteed wholesale or retail, at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 343 and 344, Pitt-street.

50,000 SLATES, best Bangor, for SALE, at SCOTT & JOLLY'S, Bathurst-st. Wharf.

5000 DEALS for SALE, cut to order, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

FOREST OAK SHINGLES for SALE, warranted the best quality, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Bathurst-st.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. 1¼ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 " ¾, ⅞, 1 in., 1¼ white pine T. and G.
40,000 " ¾, ⅞, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 in. clear pine
30,000 " 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 " colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 " Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD.—The undersigned having cleared out his old stock of Timber, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that having restocked with the best description of colonial hardwood timber, together with posts, rails, palings, laths, shingles, girders, pitch pine T.G. flooring, and T. G. white pine, he is now prepared to supply buildings of any description, either by land or by water, at such prices as to defy competition. N.B. All orders left at my office, Sydney, or at my residence, Lane Cove, will be punctually attended to and supplied with despatch. JOHN BROWN, corner of Sussex and Market streets.

IMPORTANT.—H. R. WHITTELL respectfully calls attention to the capacious shed recently erected to enable him to supply dry fuel in wet weather.
Observe.—An allowance will be made, at the rate of one shilling per ton of coals or load of wood, &c., if paid for on delivery to the carman.
Please refer to prices below:—
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, most particularly recommended
£1 per load for the very best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept)
Ironbark, charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at equally low rates
An unlimited supply of screenings for engineers and blacksmiths, at a very low figure.
Weight guaranteed—Every bag weighed.
The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be very moderate.
To save his friends' time and trouble, H. R. W. assures them that all orders sent by post will be as faithfully executed as though personally ordered.
WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West. N.B.—Right hand side.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior Kiln-burned Lime, 1s. 4d. per bushel, at the Albion Wharf.

A. A. CO.'S best screened COALS; Firewood in short billets. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!—Just received, a lot of very fine seed Oats, particularly adapted for late sowing, from their rapid growth. Seed oats from this store are warranted to grow, and a written guarantee given, if required. A fine sample of black oats; also, seed Wheat, red and white, on SALE, at FERRIS'S Stores 239, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description constantly on SALE at BATCHELDERS and O'NEILL'S, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne. Price list forwarded to address. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the colonies.

FOR SALE, a powerful Hydraulic Press, with double pumps, 11-inch piston, complete, fitted with hot water plates for stearine, but easily adapted to any purpose. T. H. WISEMAN, Circular Quay.

HAY for SALE, a prime sample of Adelaide, just landed. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

OATEN HAY, £10 10s. per ton, ON SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

HAXALL FLOUR, new and old shipments, ON SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

CHOPPED TASMANIAN BARK.—10 tons best Launceston, now landing. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

WHEAT, FLOUR, HAY.—FOR SALE—
2000 bushels prime wheat, ex Jet
10 tons Lane's fine flour
10 tons fine oaten hay.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE—
Rock salt, in lumps
Byass' bottled beer
Brandy, Bouniot's cognac, hogsheads and cases
Three-bushel striped sacks
Hops
200 barrels resin
50 barrels Stockholm tar
Boiled and raw oil, turpentine
American tubs
Ditto three-hoop buckets
Ditto genuine axes, handled
Ditto hickory pick handles
Ditto chairs, in cases
Patent manila rope, assorted
Hoop iron, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1¼, 1½, 2 inch
Christy's London hats.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

CHEAP RICE.—On SALE, at R. COWAN'S, Railway Cottage, Rice at 14s. for 150 lbs.

GOODLET and CO., Timber Merchants, Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge, have for SALE—
50,000 feet 1½, 1, ⅞, and ¾ inch G. and T. pine flooring and lining
25,000 feet ¾-inch dressed and rough pine, very cheap
20,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ¾ inch clear pine, very good
20,000 feet hard and soft weatherboards, at low rates
100,000 feet hard joists, scantling, battens, shingles, &c.
2,000 doors, glass doors, glazed windows, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., very cheap
Marble and wood mantle-pieces, plaster of paris, &c., cheap
Galvanised corrugated iron, tiles, ridging, 4, 4½, and 5 inch guttering, 4, 3, and 2 inch down pipes, &c., at reduced rates
Slates.—Slates, various sizes, reduced in price
20,000 feet prime Baltic deals, solid and cut to order
20,000 palings, 5 and 6 feet; hard and soft laths, battens, &c., &c.

100,000 BEST Bangor Slates. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

COALS.—Newcastle Coals of best quality, largest size, proper weight, and lowest price, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.—Just landed, 250 tons of Oak and other wood, in short billets, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, south of Market-street.

FOR SALE, handsome Milch Goat, heavy in kid, imported from the Cape. Price £3. 224, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, prime new Mess Beef, in tierces; Irish Pork, in barrels. HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED Iron Tanks, from 500 to 2000 gallons. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-st.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN FRENCH POLISH REVIVER and FURNITURE POLISH.—This article, which has been extensively used in England and gained great notoriety, is now offered to the Australian public as one well worthy of their confidence. It greatly improves the grain of all woods, and imparts a brilliant lustre, equal, if not superior, to French polish. Prepared only by REDFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IRON HOOPING for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Centre Flowers for ceilings, and a superb collection of ornamental articles in imagery, in great variety. ANTONIO CAPRONU, 338, Pitt and Bathurst streets, near Cottage of Content.

COLZA OIL, in drums, on SALE. JOY and CO., Circular Quay.

DUGONG OIL, Dugong Oil, 6s. 6d. per bottle. CHARLES C. FINCH, late J. and E. Rowe, King-st.

FOR SALE, a good Gig Horse: colour, iron grey. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

700 STORE WETHERS FOR SALE.—For SALE at Swamp Oak, the property of Mr. P. Brodie, 700 Store Wethers, from 3 years old to aged. Delivery to be taken on the station, 15 miles from Tamworth, where they can be seen. For particulars apply to ANDREW LODER, executor. Cally Creek, Murrurundi, June 12th.

AUSTRALIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—To be SOLD in the above, Thirty Shares, £4 per share paid up. Apply at the office of Mr. W. HEMMING, law stationer, Elizabeth-street, opposite Court House.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUBBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

COOGEE.—For SALE, an Half-acre Allotment at Coogee, with a neat weatherboard verandah Cottage of 4 rooms, &c. Price £80 cash. R. P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets.

GOODWILL of an OLD-ESTABLISHED Wholesale Wine and Spirit Business, with stock of excellent quality, well laid down with scantling, bins, and all the implements of trade. The present proprietor retiring will give an introduction to his respectable and valuable connexion. Apply to Mr. R. P. RICHARDSON, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, No. 3.

TO JOINERS, BUILDERS, &c.—To be SOLD, the lease and goodwill of a comfortable four-roomed House, large workshop and yard; water laid on. Has a good business in the above line, and is convenient to the shipping. Apply G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—For SALE, the well-known Inn, known as ROBERT BURNS, situated in the flourishing town of Tinonee, on the Manning River. The house stands on the bank of the river, and convenient to the stores of Messrs. Renwick and Co. and Frazer and Co., and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and at the head of the steam navigation, where all the produce of the upper country is brought for shipment. The house is now in full trade. The proprietor regrets being obliged to retire on account of ill health, brought on by constant attention to indoor business. There is a blacksmith's shop on the premises, and doing a good business, which will be included with the house. Tools, &c., to be taken at valuation. Stock-in-trade may be had at invoice price. Furniture and bar utensils to be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., George-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, on the premises, to WILLIAM M'KINNON.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, that substantial and well-built Inn known as the Queen's Hotel, now in full trade, and let to a respectable tenant at the annual rent of £170.
This house will at all times command a large trade, being situated at the cross roads from Sydney on route to Sutton Forest, Bung Bung, Mudgee, Goulbourn, Yass, and on to Melbourne.
It is faithfully built of stone and brick, of three stories, containing 18 lofty and well-ventilated rooms, all furnished.
This property embraces a large detached kitchen, store, blacksmith's shop, stables containing 20 stalls, and sixty acres of land, all securely fenced, with an abundance of water.
It has been leased, and 3½ years are unexpired.
For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to EGAN and SON, wine and spirit merchants, George-street, opposite the markets, Sydney.

FOR SALE, one of the oldest established Stores in Albury, situated in the leading thoroughfare, and at present doing a large wholesale and retail trade; the intention of the present proprietor to retire from business being the only reason for its disposal. To Sydney and Melbourne houses desirous of establishing a branch in the improving town of Albury, or to parties looking out for a really first-rate investment of capital, this business offers immense advantages, the stock being small at present, but well assorted, embracing in its various branches a carefully laid in stock of the usual requisites of a country store. For terms and particulars connected with the business, address to D. G. E., J. W. and S. Thompson's, 224, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

DAILY HORSE SALES.—Mr. S. WOOLLER continues to sell by auction daily, at 11 o'clock, at his Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn (no entrance fee charged),
Horses, carts, gigs, harness, &c.
No fee for entrance charged.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.
Cash advances, without interest, on property sent for unreserved sale.
SAMUEL WOOLLER, horse auctioneer, Pitt-street.

Boots and Shoes.
Davies and Davies'.
Splendid Goods.
Now landing, ex Isabella C. Jones.

One Hundred and Fifty Trunks for Auction Sale, on MONDAY, 28th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
150 trunks boots and shoes, from the celebrated houses of Davies and Homan's, carefully selected for the present market, comprising
B&S in diamond.
1265-6—2 trunks, each containing 30 pairs gents' enamel napoleon boots, bradded
1267—1 trunk, containing 24 pairs gents' stout jockey boots, brown tops, bradded
1268-9—2 trunks, each containing
18 pairs gents' best stout calf wellington boots, French clumps
18 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, bradded
1270—1 ditto, containing 36 pairs gents' stout calf wellington boots, double sole, bradded
1271-2—2 ditto, each ditto 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto boots, bradded
1273-4—2 ditto, ditto ditto 36 ditto ditto kip wellington ditto, ditto
1275-6—2 ditto, ditto ditto 36 ditto men's stout wellington boots, bradded
1277-8—2 ditto, ditto ditto
18 ditto gents' best stout calf princes boots, French clumps
18 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, bradded
1279—1 trunk, containing 36 ditto gents' stout calf princes boots, French clumps
1280—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
1281-2—2 trunks, each containing 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto, double sole and bradded
1283-4—2 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto, bradded
1285-6—2 ditto, ditto
18 pairs gents' best patent calf dress boots, B.S.
18 ditto ditto ditto kid top boots, B.S. patent golosbed
1287—1 trunk, containing 36 pair gents' best patent boots, B. S. French clumps
1288—1 ditto ditto, 36 pairs, ditto stout memel boots, E. S., calf golosbed, French clumps
1289—1 ditto ditto, 36 pairs, ditto ditto ditto bradded, mock buttons
1290-2—3 trunks, each containing 36 pairs ditto memel boots, E. S., calf golosbed, French clumps
1293—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs ditto ditto ditto calf golosbed
1294—1 ditto ditto, 36 pairs ditto ditto ditto enamel golosbed
1295-9—5 trunks, each containing 36 pairs stockmen's best lacing boots, rough bradded
1300—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs men's stout calf blucher boots, double soles, bradded
1301—1 ditto ditto 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto bradded
1302—1 ditto ditto 50 ditto ditto kip ditto ditto nailed and toe plates
1303-6—4 trunks, each containing 50 pairs men's kip blucher boots, rough and bradded
1307-8—2 ditto ditto 50 ditto ditto ditto bradded
1309—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs youth's and boys' stout calf prince boots, 10-4
1310—1 ditto ditto 72 pairs ditto stout kip blucher boots, double sole, bradded, 10 to 4
1311—1 ditto ditto 72 pairs ditto ditto ditto boots, rough bradded, 10 to 4
1312—1 ditto ditto 72 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto, brass bradded, 10 to 4
1313-6—4 trunks, each containing 50 pairs ditto kip lace boots, hobnailed, 10 to 4
1317-8—2 ditto ditto 50 pairs women's calf lace boots, leather lined, 3 to 8
1319-20—2 ditto ditto 50 pairs ditto ditto ditto brass bradded, 10 to 4
1321—Package, containing 2 cases—
627—48 pairs ladies' best cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed
628—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, M.H.
1322—Package, containing 2 cases—
629—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed
630—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed
1323—Package, containing 2 cases—
631—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed, M.H.
632—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed
1324—Package, containing 2 cases—
633—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed, T.P.H.
634—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, to lace, cordovan, golosbed, M.H.
1325—Package, containing 2 cases—
635—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed
636—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed
1326—Package, containing 2 cases—
637—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed
638—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed
1327—Package, containing 2 cases—
639—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, black bottoms
639—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed, T.P.H.
1328—Package, containing 2 cases
640—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, B.B.
641—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed, T.P.H.
1329—Package, containing 2 cases—
641—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, T.P.H.
642—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., cordovan golosbed, B.B.
1330—Package, containing 2 cases—
643—24 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, M.H.
24 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed
644—24 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed
24 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, to lace, patent golosbed, M.H.
1331—Package, containing 2 cases—
645—48 pairs womens' memel boots, welts, to lace, cordovan golosbed
646—48 pairs women's memel boots, welts, to lace, cordovan golosbed, T.P.H.
1332—Package, containing 2 cases
647—Same as case No. 645
648—Same as case No. 646
1333—Package, containing 2 cases—
649—48 pairs women's memel boots, E.S., welts, patent golosbed, T.P.H.
650—24 pairs women's memel boots, to lace, welts, patent golosbed, T.P.H.
24 pairs women's memel boots, to lace, patent golosbed
1334—Package, containing 2 cases—
651—48 pairs ladies' best cashmere boots, E.S., patent fronts, pumps
652—Case as above
1335—Package, containing 2 cases—
653—48 pairs ladies' cashmere boots, E.S., patent fronts, pumps
654—Case as above
1336—Package, containing 2 cases—
655—48 pairs women's cashmere boots, E.S., patent fronts, T.P.H., B.B.
656—Case as above
1337—Package, containing 2 cases—
657—6 dozen women's grain slippers, sandals and welts
658—Case as above
1338—Package, containing 2 cases—
659—3 dozen girls' cloth boots, welts, to button, patent golosbed, 10 to 13
3 dozen girls' cloth boots, welts, to button, patent golosbed, 10-13
660—Case as above
1339—Package, containing 2 cases—
661—3 dozen girls' cloth boots, mock welts, to button, patent fronts, 10-13
3 dozen girls' cloth boots, mock welts, to lace, patent fronts, 10-13
662—6 dozen girls' cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13
1340—Package, containing 2 cases
663—6 dozen girls' patent calf shoes and straps, welts, 10-13
664—6 dozen girls' cordovan shoes and straps, welts, 10-13
1341—Package, containing 2 cases—
665—6 dozen girls' best bronze kid slippers and sandals, operas, 10-13
666—6 dozen girls' best black kid slippers and sandals, 10-13
1342—Package, containing 2 cases—
667—6 dozen childrens' best kid top boots, welts, E. S. patent golosbed, T.P.H., 6-9
668—3 dozen children's best kid top boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, 6-9
3 dozen children's best cloth boots, welts, E.S., upper heels, 6-9
1343—Package, containing 2 cases—
669—6 dozen children's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent golosbed, 6 9
670—6 dozen children's cloth boots, welts, to button, patent golosbed, 6-9
1344—Package, containing 2 cases—
671—6 dozen children's cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 6 9
672—case as above
1345—Package, containing 2 cases—
673—6 dozen children's patent calf shoes and straps, welts, 6-9
674—Case as above.
1346—Package, containing 2 cases—
675—6 dozen children's cloth boots, mock welts, to button, patent felts, 2-5
676—6 dozen children's cashmere boots, mock welts, to button, patent fronts, 2 to 5
1347—Package, containing 2 cases—
677—6 dozen children's patent shoes, E. fronts, 2-5
678—6 dozen children's patent calf shoes, straps, 2-5
1348—Package, containing 2 cases—
679—3 dozen ladies' patent slippers, fur-bound, flannel-lined
3 dozen ladies' patent slippers, fur-bound, E. fronts
680—6 dozen ladies' velvet slippers, fur bound, flannel-lined, E. fronts.
1349—Package, containing 2 cases—
681—2 dozen women's velvet pile slippers
2 dozen women's tapestry slippers
2 dozen women's brussels slippers
682—Case as above.
1350—Package, containing 2 cases each, as above.
1351—Package, containing—
2 dozen men's velvet pile slippers
2 dozen men's tapestry slippers
2 dozen men's brussels slippers
1352—Package as above.
1353-4—2 Packages each, as above.
1355—Package, containing 2 cases—
685—6 dozen men's patent albert slippers
686—6 dozen men's buff slippers, &c.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Worked Apple Trees.
Just arrived per Tasmania, from Hobart Town.

To Market Gardeners and others.

Auction Sale, on the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, SATURDAY MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
60 dozen choice Hobart Town apple trees, from Mr. Lipscomb's garden, Hobart Town, in assorted bundles, comprising
French crabs
Ripston pippins
Winter pearmains
Nonpareil
London pippin
Blenheim orange
Newtown seedlings
Stearman's pippins
Golden harvie.
In lots to suit purchasers, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Battens and Shingles.
Ex Tasmania, from Hobart Town.

For Sale, on the Patent Slip Wharf,
SATURDAY, 26th June.

To Builders, Contractors, Timber Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned choice parcel of battens and shingles, just arrived, ex Tasmania, from Hobart Town, viz.,
1861 battens, 12 feet long
47 ditto, 13 ditto ditto
932 ditto, 14 ditto ditto
360 ditto, 15 ditto ditto
640 ditto, 16 ditto ditto
327 ditto, 18 ditto ditto
535 ditto, 20 ditto ditto
70,000 shingles.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
50 Trunks Davies and Son's Boots and Shoes.
Damaged by sea-water.
Ex Isabella C. Jones, Captain Woodburn, from London.

For sale, MONDAY, 28th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Isabella C. Jones,
50 trunks and packages Davies and Son's boots and shoes, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's issue.
Terms, cash.

Postponed till WEDNESDAY, 30th June, owing to the late rains having impeded the landing of the goods.

Preliminary Notice.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Tailors, Milliners, and Country Buyers.
Well-assorted shipment Winter Slops, Drapery, Haberdashery, &c., for unreserved sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at the Australian Auction Mart.
All in original Packages.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the choice shipments of winter drapery, slops, &c., just arrived ex Centurion and Bride, from London.
Full particulars will appear in a future issue.

Horses, Gigs, Carts, &c.
Household Furniture, and Lease of Premises.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Mr. Clements, Veterinary Surgeon, to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Elizabeth and King streets, opposite Mr. Driver's Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
6 first-class gig and saddle horses, in good order, well known to be the best in Sydney for a journey, and perfectly quiet
1 light two-spring gig, nearly new
2 excellent four spring gigs, in good order
1 English-built carriage, very light, suitable for one or two horses, new
1 spring-cart
1 water-cart
1 gardener's cart
3 good saddles and bridles
4 sets of gig harness
2 sets of cart harness
A variety of veterinary instruments, made by the first London workmen
Furniture, consisting of sideboards, wardrobes, brass bedsteads, palliasses, chest of drawers, hair mattresses, dining, dressing, and kitchen tables, pictures, chairs, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.
Lease of house and stables.
N.B.—In consequence of Mr. Clements' departure from Sydney, the whole will be sold.
Positively without reserve.

Horses, Carts, Gigs, &c.
THIS DAY.

Wooller's New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
15 superior young sound horses and mares, just arrived from Maitland, in fine condition, broken-in to saddle and harness, among them are some excellent gig and cart horses, subject to trial
25 other good town horses, suitable for all buyers
Horses and carts, gigs, omnibuses, saddlery, &c.
N.B.—Joseph Armstrong, veterinary surgeon, can be consulted daily.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn, on SATURDAY next, 26th, at 11 o'clock, by order of Thomas Hays, Esq.,
1. "Vilot," a grey mare, 3 years old, 17 hands high, warranted to pull 1 ton 10 cwt. up Druitt-street; cart and harness, complete
2. "Smilia," bay mare, same trial; with cart and harness
3. "Punch," a dapple grey horse, same trial; cart and harness, complete
The whole to be sold, without reserve, on account of Mr. Hays giving up the Corporation work, and going into another business.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Daily Horse Sales.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
Three large draught horses
A number of useful harness horses
A few good hackneys; and
30 other horses.

Draught Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 large powerful draught horses, just arrived from Hunter's River. They are thoroughly broken, good pullers, and subject to first-class trials.

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Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mrs. Palmer, to sell by auction, on the premises, 188, Princes-street, Church-hill, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, tables, chairs, washstands, chest drawers, sofas, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

First Lot to be offered.
Colonial-built Boat MARY, about 16 tons, suited for the conveyance of goods to or from vessels, or as a Fishing Boat to Broken Bay or other places.
To Lightermen, Fishermen, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The colonial-built boat Mary, about 16 tons, is 36 feet overall, 28 feet on the keel, 12 feet beam, and a depth of 5 feet.
This little boat is well adapted for the conveyance of goods from vessels, is in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of lightermen and others.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers.
May be seen off the North Shore Steam Ferry, Miller's Point.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
96 Trunks of New and Seasonable Boots.
At the City Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.
For Positive Sale.
Just landed, in excellent condition.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers Speculators, and others.
Gentlemen's
Ladies'
Girls'
Boys'
Youths' and Children's.
The Auctioneers beg to direct the attention of the trade to this shipment of superior winter goods, just landed, in excellent condition, and for positive unreserved sale, every package of which is a genuine article from the makers.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
96 trunks of superior-made boots and shoes, as under,
S in diamond over T.B.
§ 30— 18 pairs gents' napoleon boots
6 ditto ditto short ditto
60 ditto patent rounds, 2-5
33— 24 ditto boys' bluchers
24 ditto walking shoes
12 ditto short boots.
S over SS in triangle,
327—132 ditto girls' leather boots, 10-13
329—108 ditto ditto ditto, 6-9
11 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
331— 36 ditto ditto common ankle ditto, 1-4
36 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
332— 72 ditto women's leather boots, unlined
333— 72 ditto ditto ditto, lined
362 72 ditto girls' ditto lace ditto, 6-9
32 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
363— 40 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
30 ditto ditto extra stout ditto ditto
364— 42 ditto ditto ditto ditto
48 ditto ditto ditto ditto
365— 24 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-9, unlined
72 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10-13, lined
367— 72 ditto women's leather boots, 3-5
30 ditto children's ditto ditto
368— 72 ditto women's leather boots
36 ditto children's ditto ditto, stout.
GA over B in triangle,
1— 96 ditto gents' H.B. calf bluchers
2— 14 ditto pegged napoleons, stout hide legs
13 ditto stitched ditto, ditto ditto
7 ditto grain ditto, ditto ditto
12 ditto best black grain ditto, ditto pegged
3—100 ditto crimean boots
100 ditto ditto ditto
4— 42 ditto kip H.B. bluchers, stout
18 ditto ditto ditto ditto, nailed
2 dozen roans
5— 40 pairs stout kip bluchers
20 ditto ditto calf ditto
6— 21 ditto H.B. split bluchers
24 ditto pegged bluchers
10 ditto clumped ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto 1-4
9— 7 ditto stout hide napoleons
7 ditto best grain ditto
18 ditto ditto calf wellingtons, clump bevels
30 ditto pegged ditto ditto, ditto
11—60 ditto women's grain leather lace boots
10 ditto boys' bluchers, 10 to 13
12— 36 ditto girls' grain leather lace and button ditto, 10 to 13
10 ditto ditto ditto, 6 to 9
6 ditto H. B. calf sprigged bluchers
4 ditto ditto kip ditto
2 ditto nailed bluchers
158— 55 ditto women's cloth goloshed boots
12 ditto girls' grain boots
16— 88 ditto ditto ditto
17— 66 ditto women's ditto ditto
18— 18 ditto ditto ditto
23 ditto gents' kip wellingtons
19— 24 ditto calf ditto
8 ditto kip short ditto
3— 90 ditto girls' grain button boots
21 ditto women's ditto ditto
16 ditto H. B. calf bluchers
11 ditto boys' kip lace boots
4— 60 ditto H. B. stout kip bluchers
5-6— 2 trunks, same contents.
JP in diamond, S outside,
43— 60 pairs watertights.
S in diamond, VC outside,
8— 24 ditto sea boots
27 ditto watertights
24 dozen childs' strap shoes. Also,
Gents' dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto E. S. calf boots
Ditto bluchers
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto balmoral boots
Ladies' cashmere C.S. boots
Ditto ditto lace ditto
Ditto cloth button ditto
Girls' cashmere boots
Ditto cloth ditto
Ditto leather ditto
Boys' bluchers
Youths' ditto
Ditto wellingtons.
Terms at sale.

Paving Stones.
Ex Northern Light.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Walker's Wharf, Lower George-street, THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Paving stones, as under,
25 stones, 6 0 x 3 0 x 5
20 ditto 6 0 x 3 0 x 2½
1 ditto 5 0 x 3 0 x 2½
23 ditto 5 0 x 3 0 x 2½
20 ditto 5 6 x 3 0 x 2½
9 ditto 6 0 x 2 0
4 6 x 2 0
4 0 x 2 0.
Terms at sale.

Sole Leather
Kip ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 bales superior sole leather
1 ditto ditto kip ditto.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Building Sites in Kent and Crescent streets, with frontage to the continuation of Charlotte-place, adjoining the block of land on which it is intended to erect the Hebrew Grammar School, on the summit of Church-hill.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, at 11 o'clock, by order of John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the estate of the late Mr. John Maloney, with the consent of the mortgagee,
Two allotments of land having each a frontage to Kent-street of 23 feet 8, by a depth of 64 feet, adjoining the inn at the corner of Kent and Crescent streets, one side line being bounded by the continuation of Charlotte-place; and two allotments fronting Crescent-street, each being 19 feet 1 inch, by depths of from 57 feet to 65 feet, one side line being bounded in its whole extent by a lane intended to connect Crescent-street with Charlotte-place, the said four allotments being described in the deeds as
All that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Sydney parish of Saint Philip and colony of New South Wales commencing on the south side of Crescent-street at a point distant 31 feet 6 inches from the intersection of that street with Kent-street and bounded on the north by Crescent-street bearing easterly 38 feet 2 inches to a lane 16 feet wide on the east by that lane bearing southerly 99 feet 5 inches to Charlotte-place on the south by Charlotte-place bearing westerly 64 feet 4 inches to Kent-street on the west by Kent-street bearing northerly 47 feet 4 inches to property purchased by Miss Moore then by that property bearing easterly 29 feet 6 inches and again by that property bearing northerly 65 feet 6 inches to the point of commencement.
A plan, showing the sub-division thereof into the allotments first described herein, can be seen at the City Mart.
Title, commencing with grant from the Crown by purchase.
Terms at sale.

6 Casks Heel and Shoe Tips.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 casks heel and shoe tips.
Terms at sale.

The Favourite Colonial-built Brigantine LOUISA MARIA, 83 tons.
For Positive Sale, on account of the decease of her owner.
At the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 1st July.
This well known Clipper Brigantine was built at the River Clyde, by the celebrated builder Mr. Scott, of the best seasoned colonial hardwood timber, and is finished in the most substantial and faithful manner, coppered with 22 oz. copper, and copper fastened; is in the most perfect order in standing and running rigging, spars, ground tackle, sails, &c., having a new suit of sails just bent, and also spare new sails.
☞ It is quite unnecessary to dilate upon the good qualities of this favourite little craft, as she has established for herself the reputation of being the finest vessel of her description in the colony; she is now on a voyage to Newcastle, and may be minutely inspected on her return.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the executor of the estate of the late owner, to submit for positive sale, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
The fine clipper colonial-built brigantine Louisa Maria, 41 81-3500 tons register, but carries 66 tons of coals on a draft of 7 feet 6 inches water, with all her sails, gear, stores in most complete order.
The Louisa is built of the very best colonial hardwood by one of the first builders, and will be found on inspection one of the best vessels trading out of this port.
She is admirably adapted for any of the bar harbours, carrying a large cargo for her tonnage on a light draft of water.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, and Stock-in-Trade.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Black, of the Spread Eagle, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Beer engine, spirit fountain, kegs
Gasfittings, large telescope dining table
Cheffonier, pier glasses, oil cloth
Cane seated and other chairs, kitchen utensils and sundries.
All to be cleared off after the sale, as the proprietors are proceeding to the interior.

Saddlery
Harness
Turkey Sponge
Carriage Lamps.
To Saddlers, Harness Makers, Coach Builders, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the above goods, viz.:
Ladies' all over hogskin side saddles, enamelled safes and pockets, leaping heads, &c., &c.
Ditto ditto plain ditto
Gents' all over hogskin large Australian saddles, metal rings and D's, &c., complete
Ditto hogskin seats plain flaps
Gig and cart harness
Waggoners' and jockey whips
Plated spurs
Weymouth and snaffle bridles
Superior silver mounted gig or Brougham lamps
Large carriage sponge
Bahama and Turkey honeycomb ditto
Brown Turkey ditto
Turkey fine cap toilet ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at Sale.

Damaged Iron Bedsteads
Plumbers' Fittings.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex B. F. Hoxie, Crosy, master, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Damaged by sea water,
RF & Co. in oblong,
8212—2 Wingfield's solid iron bedsteads, with curtain rods, 6½ x 3 feet
8216—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 6½ x 4 feet
8217—4 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 6½ x 3 feet
1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 6½ x 3½ feet
8222—2 improved iron tubular bedsteads, 6½ x 4½ feet
8230—1 japanned blue ditto, 6½ x 4½ feet
1 ditto, brass foot and pillow, 6½ x 4 feet
1 brass ditto ditto, 6½ x 5 feet.
Also, ex Caroline, Petersen, master, from Liverpool,
RF & Co. in oblong over T. § 15,
1 case, containing
10 brass cocks, assorted
2 iron ditto
24 brass ditto, caps and linings
16 pairs pipe tongs
16 socket ditto
12 pairs plyers, assorted
12 gross hooks, assorted
§ 18
112 lbs. malleable unscrewed gas fittings.
Terms, cash.

Best Bright Polished Steel Drawing Room Grates.
Fenders and Fireirons to match.
To Ironmongers, Builders, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 best bright polished steel drawing-room grates, with rich ormulu mountings
4 ditto ditto fenders, to match.
Terms at sale.

Paperhangings.
From the celebrated house of Potter and Co.
To Paperhangers, Decorators, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases paperhangings, now landing ex Lizzie Oakfield.
Will be sold in original packages from samples.
Terms at sale.

American Goods
Douglas Pumps
Corn Shellers and Hay Cutters
Clothes Pegs, Tubs, Pails
Clocks, Timepieces, &c.
To Ironmongers, Clock Makers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Douglas pumps, 1, 2, and 3
Corn shellers, double and single wheel, and double and single hopper
Chaffcutters, 1 to 4
Clothes pegs
Tubs, in nests
Two and three hoop pails
Eight-day and thirty-hour clocks, OG and OOG
Gothic, Doric, Washington, and other timepieces, thirty-hour and eight-day, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged China Matting.
On account of whom it may concern.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
36 rolls China matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

China Bamboo Reclining Chairs.
Ditto Rattan Chairs
Camphorwood Trunks.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 China bamboo reclining chairs
20 ditto rattan chairs
8 nests camphorwood trunks.
Terms at sale.

Hollowware.
To Ironmongers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 hogsheads of hollowware, consisting of oval pots and covers, saucepans and covers, ditto with front handles, kettles, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Clearing Sale to close Shipments.
Teas, Eastern Produce
Oil Stores, Hops
Bottled Beer and Wines
Coir Rope and Matting
Manila ditto, Canvas
Oakum and Spunyarn
Camphorwood Trunks
Colza and Castor Oil
American Chairs and Tables
Ditto Clocks, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from Messrs. A. Moses, Sons, and Co., to sell by auction at their Stores, Phillip-street North, near the Custom-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A great variety of goods, as above, to close shipments.
Particulars in a future issue.

Black Harness Leather.
To Saddlers, Harness Makers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
26 sides black harness leather.
Terms at sale.

Moderator Lamps
Ditto Chimneys and Globes.
To Lamp Makers, Oilmen, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases moderator lamps, in china and bronze, &c.
2 cases ground and cut glass globes
2 ditto chimnies for ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Tin Dinner Plates.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Phoenician.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 cask, containing 12 gross 9½-inch tin dinner plates, wired under.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
13th Victoria, Cap 17.
In accordance with the Pawnbroker's Act.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock, and following days until the whole is cleared off,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Messrs. W. G. and A. Moore, on the following specified dates.
1856.
Sept. 12—Gold watch 16799, and guard
Nov. 21—Gold watch 10536, and guard
Dec. 4—Gold-mounted walking stick
Diamond pin
Silver snuff box
17—9 books
1857.
Jan. 7—Gold chain
Silver watch
13—Gold watch 8059, guard and ring
15—Gold watch 3917
16—Silver-keyed flute (in case)
23—Diamond brooch
Mar. 7—Gold watch 1841
10—Gold watch 26758, and albert chain
14—Musical box, 2 silver guards and brooch
18—Fish slice and ladle
Ottoman box
April 6—Silver watch 504
28—Box of wearing apparel
May 4—Silver watch 764 and gold ring
20—Double-barrel gun
June 11—6 silver tea-spoons
12—2 gold rings and 2 brooches
13—Gold watch 1560
Silver watch 67465
16—5 silver cups, knife, fork, and spoon
17—Silver watch 2949
Box, containing 24 surgical books and clothing
19—Set studs and 3 spoons
23—Gold watch and guard
27—5 books
July 1—Silver watch 1857, and guard
2—5 dessert knives and forks, 7 teaspoons, 10 large spoons, and 5 forks
4—Gold watch 46099
Brooch and chain
8—2 violins and bows
Silver watch 9942
16—Ring
17—Flutina
20—Gold watch 5234
21—Silver watch 9898, and chain
22—Silver watch 7842
8 books
23—Box of clothing
25—Gold watch 28400
31—Gold guard and locket
Silver teapot, sugar basin, cream jug, 2 cups, snuffer tray, fish slice, 2 tablespoons, 2 dessert ditto, 1 pap boat, 1 muffineer, 2 pairs sugar tongs, 2 salt spoons
6 table spoons, 5 teaspoons, and 5 forks
Oil painting
Aug. 1—Set diamond studs, 2 gold watches, 3653, 25925, and 2 gold chains
2 cases of instruments
Gold watch 437, and gold guard
Silver watch 6328
3—Silver watch and gold guard
Silver watch 1880
5—Silver cup, diamond ring, box sundries and 2 boxes specimens
Ring
Card case, brooch, and necklace
13—Pair trousers, book, vest, &c.
Silver ladle and 3 silver forks
Coat
2 table spoons and 4 tea spoons
Silver watch 1686
15—Silver watch 4432
Coat and vest
2 vests and pair trousers
18—2 coats and vest
20—Gold watch 92229 (in case)
Gold coin
21—Box of sundry jewellery
24—2 shawls and brooch
3 pairs trousers and vest
25—Clock
Silver watch 3067
26—Gold watch 994, chain, and pencil-case
27—Dress
29—Gold watch 32107, and guard
Bracelet, guard, and lancet case
2 coats and 3 vests
31—Silver watch 726, and gold guard
Sept. 1—2 pistols
4—Silver watch
5—Silver watch 15047, and guard
4 silver mugs
7 silver spoons and 3 forks
7—Coat, vest, and trousers
Watch 1818, and chain
Dress
Snuff-box, silver watch 236, and musical box
8—Gold watch 29091, and guard
9—Silver watch 63685, and gold guard
10—Chest drawers
12—Pianoforte
Silver watch 9257, and guard
Cramp
14—Revolver
15—Overcoat
16—Silver watch 10818
18—Silver snuff-box, and gold ring
Gold ring
Velvet mantle and gold guar[d]
Flageolet
19—Lot forks and spoons
Ring, and 2 brooches
21—Silver teapot, and stand
Gold guard
Cloth mantle
Violin
Silver watch 206
22—Velvet mantle
Picture, frocks, &c.
24—Silk dresses
Necklace
26—Coat
Gun
Ring
28—2 silver pencil cases
Gold locket (in case)
Gold guard
29—Dress
Oct. 3—Telescope
Silver watch 4006, and guard
Gold albert chain
5—Silver watch, brooch, and gold ring
6—Gold watch 1825
Violoncello
7—4 coats, pair trousers, and vest
Silk dress
8—Picture
10—Silver watch 4205
2 dresses
12—2 gold rings
Silver watch 8979, and chain
13—Silver watch 15175,
14—Brooch and gold ring
Silver watch and albert chain
15—Ring and musical box
17—Silver watch 9853, and guard
19—6 pairs boots, &c.
20—3 pairs gold buttons, 4 ditto studs, ring and seal
22—Gold watch 1791, and guard
Ring
24—Clock
Piece of silk, marked 113 yards
Gold watch and guard
Ring
Pin
26—Knife, fork, and spoon, in case
Silver watch 5400
Frock coat
27—Piece of silk
Box and contents
28—Piece of silk
29—72 gold rings, in case
2 rings
2 rings
2 shawls and pair shoes
30—2 gold rings
31—Silver watch, gold guard, and ring
Gold guard and pencil case
Gold watch 30609, and guard
Gold ring. Also,
Sundry small pledges.
Terms, cash.

Engineers' Tools and Furniture, Jewellery, and Seasonable Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 trunks of new and second-hand wearing apparel
Gold and silver watches
Ditto ditto guards
Ditto rings, and sundry jewellery; also,
A lot of engineer's tools and furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 28th June.
On the Premises occupied by Mr. Allan, Naturalist, &c., Hunter-street.
Closing and Clearing-out Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Mr. Allan to sell by auction, on the premises, Hunter-street, on MONDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the remaining stock, fixtures, counters, cases, &c., comprising
Shop fixtures
Shop counters
Show cases
Bird cages
Cases stuffed birds
Specimens of natural history
Cabinets
Aviaries, &c., &c.
☞ The splendid lioness still remains on the premises, and will positively be sold on the above day.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 29th June.
To Drapers and others.
93 Packages Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock,
93 packages drapery goods, viz.—
Super longcloths
Croydon shirtings
Wax cloths
Hoyle's prints
Hollands
Printed furnitures
Venetians, 30 to 60 inch
Witney blankets
Darlington towels
7-8, 4-4 diapers
Velvets
Toilet covers
Quilts
Counterpanes
Wool polkas
White and coloured stays
Roll shirtings
Coloured damasks
Ticks
Cotton hosiery
Merino ditto
Lambswool ditto
Wool boots and bootees
Lace goods
Kid gloves, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 30th June.
New Books.
Now landing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock,
A new and very superior assortment of valuable books, of which full particulars will be duly published.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
General Stationery.
Now Landing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior assortment of general stationery, full particulars of which will be advertised.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Splendid Shipment of Plate Glass, Paperhangings, Linseed Oil, Colza Oil, Turps, White Lead, Paints, all colours, &c., &c.,
At the Stores of Messrs. Mullendorf, Nahmer, and Co. Circular Quay.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 1st July.
To Speculators, Contractors, Builders, Decorators, Painters and Glaziers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from Messrs. Mullendorff, Nahmer, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Macquarie-place, on THURSDAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
A first-rate shipment of plate glass, paperhangings, linseed and colza oil, turpentine, paints, brushware, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

FRIDAY, 25th June.
To Basket Makers, Drapers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of new goods, just landed,
Round baby linen
Nests white travelling
Ditto coloured ditto
Corn biscuit
Nests octagon, German
Round, octagon, and oval flower caskets
Single open work baskets
Nests new shape baskets
Fine rattles
Middle size babys' ditto
Nests Berlin square baskets
Nests open work and fine travelling baskets.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Plated Ware.
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets
Britannia Metal Teapots
Liqueur Frames.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Electro-plated tea sets
Ditto coffeepots, cream ewers, teapots
Britannia metal tea sets
Liqueur-frames, assorted
Britannia metal teapots.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Manchester Goods.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by salt water.
Ex Centurion, —— master, from London.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, Friday, 25th instant.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th instant, on account of whom it may concern,
ACD in diamond over TD & Co.
1— 6 pieces imitation Welsh flannel, slightly damaged
79— 5 ditto croydons, ditto
7 ditto ditto, much
120— 8 ditto grey shirting, slight
125—23 ditto croydons, ditto
148—12 ditto grey domestics, ditto
7 ditto ditto, much
149—22 ditto ditto, slightly
3 ditto ditto, much
154— 8 ditto 8-4 grey sheeting, slightly
2 ditto ditto ditto, much
161—23 ditto 36-inch croydons, slightly
7 ditto ditto, much
162— 7 ditto ditto, slightly
5 ditto ditto, much
163—10 ditto 36-inch mediums, slightly.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Greys.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, on account of whom it may concern—
LBD, § 75—20 pieces 72 inch grey domestics, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Perfumery
Carpet Bags, &c., &c.
To Perfumers, Fancy Dealers, and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, the 25th, at 2 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Brussel bags
Velvet ditto
Ladies' fancy ditto
Lavender water
Jockey club.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Wax Dolls.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Czar, Cochrane, Master, from London.
To Toy Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, ex Czar, Cochrane, master, from London, on account of whom it may concern,
JS over S in diamond—
§ 26—12 dozen X composition wax dolls
12 ditto 2-0 ditto ditto ditto
12 ditto O ditto ditto ditto
§ 27—12 dozen X composition wax dolls
12 ditto 2-0 ditto ditto ditto
12 ditto O ditto ditto ditto.
All slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Felt Hats.
On account and at the risk of the shippers.
To Outfitters, Hatters, Clothiers, and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account and at the risk of the shippers,
§ 1—36 black silk hats, slightly damaged
2—3, 4, 5, 6, 40 dozen black felt ditto, ditto ditto
10 ditto brown ditto, ditto ditto
§ 3—2, 30 ditto youths' ditto, ditto ditto
4—2, 54 ditto brown ditto, ditto ditto
4 and 5, 18 dozen, drab ditto, sound
5—6 and 7, 20 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
6 and 7, 10 ditto brown ditto, slightly damaged
7 and 8, 20 ditto black ditto, ditto ditto
6—2, 15 ditto youths' drab rustics, sound
3, 50 ditto black ditto, slightly damaged
5 ditto brown ditto, ditto ditto
3 and 5, 6 ditto men's drab ditto, sound.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Continuation Sale of Seasonable Goods.
Ex Maid of Judah, Centurion, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.
THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The remaining portions of seasonable goods, ex Centurion, Maid of Judah, and other late arrivals.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Men's Bedford cord trousers, SS, S and SS
Men's black doe ditto
Ditto fancy ditto ditto
Ditto pilot reefers
Superior ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' black cloth coats
Ditto ditto ditto doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Men's fancy tweed ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Black cloth ditto
Black satin ditto
Silk velvet ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto, lined backs
L. W. pants
Ditto vests
Ditto hose and half-hose
Merino pants
Ditto vests.
WOOLLENS.
Extra super W. E. black broads
Ditto ditto ditto rifle ditto
Ditto ditto blue ditto
Super black cloths
Ditto ditto cassimeres
Ditto ditto doeskins
Fancy checked ditto
Bordered and plain ditto
Lavender and oxford mixtures
Drab and steel ditto
Drab bedfords
Oxford and fancy ditto
Silk spot ditto
Fancy doeskins
Shepherds' plaids
Black silk velvets
Fancy ditto ditto
Shawl vesting ditto
Tartans
Silk serges
Fancy verona
Silk lustres
Ditto alpacas
Waterproof clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Printed druggets, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, June 25th.—
Very important Sale of
Axminster carpets
Hearth rugs to match
Drawing-room suites
Brass and iron bedsteads
Arabian bedsteads
Papier mache goods, &c., &c., &c.
Also handsome and superb oil paintings, in elegant gold frames,
By Teniers, Rembrandt, Dorne, Cooper, R.A.; Peel, and other celebrated painters.
Gentlemen connoisseurs, lovers of fine arts, furniture dealers, and others, are respectfully requested to attend the Auction Sale of the above,
At the Bank Auction Rooms, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.
'No reserve.—Terms at sale.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer.

Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, and French Iron Bedsteads, four-post, brass castor vases and centre complete.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
For Absolute Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of double and single iron bedsteads—
DW—
6 cases iron bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches
10 ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet and 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches.
Also,
3 cases French iron bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet, best patent taper tube four-post, brass castor vases and centre complete.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the same on the morning of the sale.
Terms at sale.

Oil Paintings.
From Lord Northcote's Collection, in elegant Gold Frames.
To Gentlemen Connoisseurs and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, June 25th, 1858,
The undermentioned handsome oil paintings, from Lord Northcote's collection, viz.,
Death of Joseph, by A. Del. Sarto
Interior of a stable, by Herring, senior
Landscape Scene in Cornwall, by Vickers
Small Landscape, with cattle, by James Peel.
Cattle Piece, with Landscape, Sunset, by Cooper, R.A.
The whole to be sold—No reserve.
Purchasers are solicited to inspect the same at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Superb Oil Paintings.
By Teniers, Rembrandt, Domo, and other well-known painters.
To Connoisseurs, Gentlemen, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been instructed to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th,
A choice lot of oil paintings, viz.:
Lighthouse, French coast
Schoolmaster, Three vessels
Smoker, Alchymist
Patrician, Lady
Supper piece.
The above are now on view at the Rooms.
Buyers are respectfully invited to examine the above.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Belmont Sperm Candles.
On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, June 28th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of whom it may concern,
HN over PD in diamond,
§ 94, 54, 110, 156, 72, 119, 57, 22, 58
115, 10, 41, 61, 183, 136, 438, 193, 129
165, 103, 76, 182, 45, 56, 55, 116, 39, 47, 9, 8, 7
19, 82, 127, 30, 67, 128, 68, 17, 33, 137
133, 43, 71, 46, 2, 173, 194, 105, 188, 197
104, 17, 163, 198, 187, 144, 150, 113, 179
122, 73, 177,
64 boxes belmont sperm candles,
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important and Unreserved Sale of
Axminster Carpets and Rugs
Drawing-room Suites
Brass Bedsteads
Papier Mache Goods, &c., &c.
To Upholsterers, Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, Storekeepers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 18[58] at 11 o'clock,
35 packages of the above goods.
CARPETS.
10 patent Axminster carpets, with borders, each 19 3 x 16 9
75 hearthrugs.
FURNITURE.
Rosewood drawing-room suites, covered with satin and tabaret
Brass bedsteads, palliasse
Hair mattress, bolsters, and pillows
Arabian bedstead, palliasse and mattress
Patent iron bedsteads.
PAPIER MACHE WARE.
Bellows, 4½, 5, 5½
Patent spring binders
Enamelled wood boxes
Bronze inkstands
Rosewood ditto
Mahogany boxes of knives
Card baskets
Rosewood letter racks
Cedar card trays, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Magnificent Drawing-room Suite.
The most elegant in the colony, covered in rich coloured satin.
To Gentlemen, Private Families, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, June 25, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 magnificent walnut drawing-room suite, covered with rich coloured amber satin.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 25th June.—Unreserved Sale of Freehold Properties, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock,
Norwood, Petersham—Cottage and land in the Insolvent Estate of Muriel and Miller, by order of the official assignee.
Redfern—Neal Cottage and land, Bullanaming-street by order of the mortgagee
Gosford, Brisbane Water—3¼ acres, with Cottage, &c., opposite Mr. Hely's farm.
R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer.

In the Insolvent Estate of Muriel and Miller.
By order of the Official Assignee.
NORWOOD, PETERSHAM.
Cottage and Land on Norwood Hill, close to the Railway Station.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from A. Wilson, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable corner piece of land, situate at Norwood, Petersham, having frontages of 80 FEET to AUDLEY-STREET, and 105 FEET to CHESTER-PLACE, on which is erected a spacious weatherboard Verandah COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, lobby, and detached kitchen, the whole enclosed with a secure paling fence.
☞ The above cottage is not completely finished, but a very small outlay in plastering the inside would render it a very comfortable and respectable residence. The position is not excelled on this beautiful estate, and commands an extensive view at once grand and comprehensive. It is but a few yards from the residence of Russell Jones, Esq., and the Petersham Railway Station.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Gosford, Brisbane Water.
3 acres 1 rood and 8 perches Suburban Allotment, Town of Gosford, immediately opposite Mr. Hely's well known farm (at present occupied by Mr. Nunn), with a five-roomed Cottage, Garden, &c., known as Mr. Dickson's property.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
Allotment No. 2 of section 71, suburban lot, Gosford, Brisbane Water, containing 3 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches; on which is erected a good slab cottage, built on sleepers, with shingled roof, containing five rooms, lined with calico. This cottage is nearly new and is, in all respects, a capital bush dwelling for a large family. There is a nice garden, and a portion of the land has been cleared.
☞ The above is a first-rate property for an industrious man, the land is good, and the position is one of the best at Brisbane Water, being the first allotment entering the town from the Maitland Road.
There is a steam communication with Sydney once a fortnight, the steamer calling at a wharf within a mile of the property, and constant communication by the coasters.
Title—Grant from the Crown to the vendor.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.
Redfern.
Neat Weatherboard Cottage, with slated roof, containing 4 rooms and closet, with large yard, well of good water, sheds, &c., at the rear, and a remarkably pretty porch and flower garden in front, situate on a piece of land having a frontage of 25 feet to Bullanaming-street, with a depth of about 104 feet. This property is pleasantly situated a few doors above Mr. Callaghan's, Foresters' Hall Inn, and is at present occupied by Mr. John Armstrong.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described freehold property, in Redfern.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

City Property.
Snug Brick Cottage for a Working Man.
Positive Unreserved Sale.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 12 o'clock,
A substantial Brick Cottage, together with yard at the rear, water laid on; situate in May-street, immediately opposite the distillery, Parramatta-street; the cottage is built on about 24 feet frontage. The front room could be divided into two.
To the working man this offers a rare opportunity. Title perfect. Will be sold without any reserve.
For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to the Auctioneer, Pitt and Bridge streets.

Elegant Household Furniture, China, and Glass, &c.
At St. Leonard's, North Shore.

G. F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Hely to sell by auction, at her residence, North Shore, next Captain Pockley's, and close to the Church, WEDNESDAY, June 30th, at 11 o'clock,
A superior selection of household furniture, &c., consisting of
DINING-ROOM.
Table, cheffonier safe
Cheffonier, sideboard, side table
Plate-warmer, plate and knife basket, &c.
Chairs, Kidderminster carpet and rug
Fender and irons.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Loo tables, six chairs
Tapestry carpet and rug, steel fender and irons
Quartette tables, flower stand
Couch, brass cornice pole and hangings, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Iron and wood bedsteads
Palliasse and mattress, bedding
Chest of drawers, washstand, and furniture
Toilet tables and glasses
Chairs, towel horses.
STORE ROOM.
Splendid set of china dinner service, complete
Tea set, plated goods, glassware, kitchen utensils, and sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Campbelltown.
Two valuable Building Half-acre Allotments for Sale.
On MONDAY, July 5th.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Michael Byrnes' Inn, Campbelltown, on MONDAY, July 5th,
Two valuable building allotments, situated in the town of Campbelltown, and immediately adjoining the property of Mr. Michael Byrnes' Inn, being on the main street leading from Campbelltown to Camden, Menangle, &c.
A plan of the above may be seen at Mr. Byrnes' Inn, and who will also show the allotments to intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 24th, 1858.
Woolfon v. Smith
Others v. Smith.

ON THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold all the right, title, and interest (other than the equity of redemption) of and in a house and land, situate in Bathurst-street, Sydney.

A MONTH IN EGYPT.

No. 14.

POPULATION.—The native population is most distinctly and somewhat curiously divided into three classes. Firstly, the Bedouins, who occupy the desert, and lead a primitive nomadic life, shifting about from place to place as fancy or necessity may dictate, with as much waywardness as their own drifting sand. They are by far the finest race—tall, brave, and athletic, leading a wild and independent existence, contented with their flocks and herds, but warlike and ready to dispute every encroachment upon their territory or habits. They consider themselves the true lords of the soil, and look down with contempt upon the more industrious classes of their countrymen. Secondly, the pastoral tribes, who feed their flocks on the borders of the settled districts, have no fixed residence, but pitch their tents where the greatest fertility prevails. They are divided into numerous tribes, each under a Sheik, and bearing a distinct name. They differ essentially from the Bedouins in being by no means as warlike, but yet sufficiently numerous to repel any attacks made upon them by their neighbours,—thus they form a kind of barrier between the first and third class; besides, they hold a much greater intercourse with the settled districts than the former, and often enter the towns in order to dispose of their flocks, &c. Thirdly, the fellahs, who till the soil and employ themselves in the minor arts of pottery making, &c. These form by far the greater proportion of the Arab population, and are much attached to the soil, erect their little mud-hovels, and pursue with assiduity all the various branches of agriculture. They are a fine hardy race, nervous, and capable of enduring much fatigue, frugal, and patient.

COPTS.—The Copts are a singular and peculiar race of people. By many they are supposed to be the true descendants of the ancient Egyptians, by others to be the last remains of a large Christian community. From personal observation, I should be rather led to consider them as having intermarried with some of the Circassian tribes, and even originally to have sprung from some other source than the ancient Egyptians, for neither in form, feature, nor complexion have the Copts of to day the slightest resemblance to the figures represented on any of the ancient monuments of Egypt. They number about 150,000.

GREEKS.—There are many classes of Greeks—some, the descendants of the original Greek colonists, are chiefly employed as sailors, or work at the commonest trades; others, of Syrian and Armenian origin, have turned their attention to commerce, and now rank amongst the leading merchants of the East, outrivalling the Jews and Copts. They may be estimated at about 40,000, or nearly double the strength of the Jewish population.

TURKS.—The Ottomans or Tartars, although at present the ruling race, form, numerically speaking, but a very small proportion—perhaps 25,000, against two millions of fellahs (the Arab peasantry). They, however, monopolise all the principal offices of State; and, since the extermination of the Mamelukes exercise unlimited power over the whole kingdom.

SLAVES.—They are composed of numerous races, chiefly Ethiopians, and may with the Circassians be roundly estimated at somewhat under 10,000. Some of the eunuchs attain to great power in the households of the great, but never as in former times rise to high rank or official dignity.

FRANKS AND LEVANTINES.—These are, of necessity, ever fluctuating, especially the former, or Europeans; the latter, or those born and bred in the land, are more stabile, and many, although still professing the Christian religion, adopt the manners and customs of the natives. Five thousand may be considered as the outside number of these two classes, nearly all of whom reside in Cairo and Alexandria.

TOTAL CENSUS.—These, as well as all modern estimates, make up a total of about two millions and a half; but from there being no registers, no census, and no public authority whatever to rely upon, the conclusions must all admit of uncertainty; be this as it may, there is little doubt but that the whole population has greatly decreased, since the time of the Pharoahs—when we find seven millions as the number estimated; nor is this improbable, considering the evident encroachment of the Lybin desert, and contrasting the present paltry villages with the magnificent cities of those days.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Our vacation drawing to a close, we were somewhat reluctantly obliged to prepare for departure, and having paid a ceremonious farewell visit to the Pacha at the citadel, characterised by exactly the same proceedings of pipe smoking and coffee drinking, as before detailed, we packed up a large trunk of curiosities—blue clay mummies,—hieroglyphic tablets, bronze gods and goddesses, cats heads, petrefactions from the Stony Desert, &c., &c., and sending it by the ordinary route, determined to take a view of the Delta *via* Rosetta, which, if the sea voyage proved favourable, would not detain us much longer than the tedious canal route from Atfeh to Alexandria.

HOW TO BUY A DONKEY.—Wishing to visit all the remarkable places *en route*, we were advised to purchase a couple of donkeys or mules; so, taking our friend Ibrahim Effendi with us, we met, as previously arranged, the vendor of mules on the Esbequieh. Their mouths being examined and legs felt, the great and paramount point in a Turk's mind had to be decided, viz., an easy, gliding, ambling pace. To this end, having called for pipes, we all seated ourselves in a row; and the vendor, placing one of his runners upon the mule, caused him to trot it up and down before us. It seemed to go admirably, but our Effendi shaking his head, a cup of coffee, filled to the brim, was brought and placed in the hand of the rider, who with outstretched arm, urged his quadruped into its fastest amble, and yet managed so dexterously as to spill but a very few drops of the liquid. This was repeated with several of the animals, until we got two by whom none at all was spilt; and verily during our subsequent journey we had every reason to thank the good judgment of our Effendi.

OUR DYACK.—A Reis, or captain, and three sailors were readily procured for six hundred piastres, and putting a couple of mattresses, blankets, creature comforts, and all other necessaries into the little stern cabin, we spread our long lateen sail, and glided swiftly away from Great Cairo, soon losing sight of its tallest minaret.

THE DELTA.—About twelve miles down the river, at Kehlinb, the true Delta commences—that is the river separates into the present two great arms of the Damietta and Rosetta—the former to the right, the latter to the left, enclosing a large triangular piece of perfectly flat country—hence the name delta, from its similarity of form to the so styled triangular Greek letter. In ancient days the Nile boasted of seven navigable mouths, but now the two above mentioned are the only ones remaining. The Rosetta is supposed to be the ancient Bolbitine, and the Damietta the Phatnitic branch; all the others are now filled up or have lost themselves in swamps and lakes, so as to be barely distinguishable, and, in fact, to leave much uncertainty as to their ancient course. The Delta lies in the middle of an extensive plain, almost as flat as a bowling-green, which extends from Cairo to the Mediterranean on the one hand, and from the Isthmus of Suez to the Lybian Desert on the other. It increases gradually, slowly, but irresistibly; accumulating annually vast deposits of black, fat, loamy soil from the plenty-bearing Nile, which give forth a thousandfold with comparatively but little or no labour.

THE NECROPOLIS OF CATS.—Cats and dogs most assuredly have had a great predilection for the country of the Egyptians; even at the present day they are protected by the public, and enjoy by far happier existence than their fellows who happen to reside in more Christian communities; there, no young urchins tie tin kettles to their tails, or pelt them with mud and brickbats at every convenient opportunity. No, cats especially, are held in particular veneration, and looked upon as foretellers of good or evil, according to the manner in which they arch their backs, curl their tails, &c., &c. Dogs, although not so idolised, are universally protected—to kill one before witnesses, would expose you to annoyance if not bodily harm. They roam about sometimes singly, but mostly in droves, each drove performing the part of public scavengers to a particular district, without acknowledging any lord or master.

BUBASTES.—The necropolis of cats, situated about fifteen miles from the apex of the Delta, we resolved upon seeing—more out of a lurking fondness for "pretty pussey," than in anticipation of finding many grand vestiges of the past. We therefore unshipped our mules, who had been exceedingly tractable all day, and went off at a smart amble across a flat fertile country, intersected in many places by dykes and canals. We found, however, little to gratify our curiosity; a few fine pillars of the once celebrated cat-temple alone remain, and, for a great distance around, fragments of other magnificent buildings cover the plain. As travellers seldom visit this place it was with some difficulty we could get a guide who knew anything about the ruins. At length one pointed us out the spot where thousands of pusseys are supposed to be embalmed, but there being no practicable entrance, we were forced to content ourselves with a few bronze and clay effigies of their feline majesties. One bronze head and neck I purchased, is certainly as good a model as could be made at this day. Killing a cat, even by accident, was, with the ancient Egyptians, one of the gravest offences, and often visited with death. Every one was regularly embalmed and laid out for a time in the nearest temple, when they were all transmitted to the city of Bubastes to be formally interred. There is, however, no mention of like honours ever having been paid to the canine race.

IBEX.

LETTERS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

By JAMES STIRLING.

(*From the Times.*)

ON the political and social constitution of the free Anglo-Saxon Transatlantic community Mr. Stirling is excellent. He is practical, not theoretical. He tells the Americans many wholesome truths, but in liberal and convincing language. Hence the popularity of his book, and its favourable notice by the Transatlantic press. If he had simply caricatured their social peculiarities and ridiculed their minor national faults his volume would have fared ill; but his American critics could not but perceive that a stranger had rightly appreciated their just proportions in comparison with those of the Old World. We have seen a letter from an eminent Pennsylvanian who writes to an Englishman, "I have read Stirling's Letters, the most true and sensible book that has been written on America, barring his free-trade opinions." It is unnecessary to tell our readers that Mr. Stirling is a Free-trader. He took good part in the great and memorable struggle which ended in the downfall of Protection. He has witnessed the beneficial results in Europe, and he is therefore justified in expressing his astonishment and disgust that the United States, "a people boasting itself first among civilized peoples, should ignorantly and suicidally cramp their enterprise by antediluvian protective duties." Nor is he less sparing in his strictures on the social and political vanity and self-deceit of the young Transatlantic Republicans. We extract his criticism:—

"This self-adulation in regard to their political superiority is too common, and seems to me unwarranted. The Americans have as yet promulgated so far as I know, no 'new ideas' in regard to the nature of government. On the contrary, I would say of the political ideas current in the Union (as has been often said of other things) that what is new is bad, and what is good is not new. Americans flatter themselves that they have a mission to enlighten the world as to the possibility and advantage of what they call 'self-government;' but it seems to me that in many respects they do but dish up the stale maxims of European theorists, and these not the wisest. True self-government is the noblest gift of man, but by self-government I mean the power and habit of every individual man to think and act for himself, irrespective of any prying, would-be-providential bureaucracy. This gift the Americans have, and I honour them for it; but they have it in common with ourselves. But that spurious 'self-government' which here resolves itself into the supreme ruler of Irish rowdyism is not a Government to be proud of. If we must have class legislation, as well be ruled by the upper as the lower class. We shall, at least, have fewer tyrants; and a despotism 'from below' seems to me no whit better than a despotism 'from above.' It is small gain to a nation that 'Five Points' should oppress 'Fifth Avenue' instead of 'Fifth Avenue' misruling 'Five Points.'

"Democrats on both sides of the Atlantic have a confused notion of the fundamental principles of liberty and equality, which, properly understood, may be resolved into one. They see in liberty only the freedom to exercise the unrestricted will of the individual; in equality, a gross similitude of material circumstances. Whereas, true liberty is that subordination of all wills to an universal law of justice which secures to each its own unrestricted sphere of action; and equality in the highest sense is the equality of men as free intelligences, which such a subordination effects. Well understood, therefore, liberty is not opposed to law; rather law is the essential condition of liberty. But the vulgar in all times have confounded the spiritual, unseen law of justice, and the material government which is its necessary embodiment. Justice must be administered by some organized power; and for as much as the holders of that power have often turned it to their own uses, shallow and impatient men have jumped to the conclusion that all law, all government, all authority is despotism. Hence, monarchy means with them tyranny, because many kings have played the tyrant; and democracy means liberty, because every man gets his own way. But all this is sheer confusion of thought. Where the universal law of justice prevails, no matter in what form, or under what name, there we have liberty; but where that law is disregarded or dishonoured we have despotism or anarchy, according as the law is abused by its appointed representative, on the one hand, or disregarded, from want of an efficient embodiment, on the other.

"The founders of the American Union understood this distinction, and sought to give power to the Government, while forming checks to despotism; but the people of America have gone astray from the 'wisdom of their ancestors,' and have weakened more and more the authority of the law, till now it is all but powerless for good. The old Federalist party does not exist even in name, so unpopular is the idea of a strong Government; and the fear and hatred of authority have penetrated even into the school and the household, and teachers and parents are ashamed and afraid to exercise the rightful authority of their station, so inveterate is the popular prejudice in regard to law, and so complete the confusion of the American mind as to despotism and authority.

"Equally indistinct and unphilosophical are the popular democratic ideas with regard to the sovereignty of the people. If, as is usual in democratic communities, we confound 'the people' with the numerical majority of the nation, and set up their will, be it holy or unholy, as the supreme arbiter of affairs, we confound the brute force of numbers with the divine authority of right and justice, and thereby lay the foundation for a whole system of political blundering. This confusion of ideas lies at the root of all the democratic legislation which has been deteriorating the constitution of the United States for these last fifty years, impairing the power and dimming the purity of the Government. It is this popular fallacy which has proved the stronghold of the Democratic party, and enabled it to induce the unthinking masses to sap the authority of the Government, until it can protect neither life nor liberty. By acting on this vulgar prejudice that party has subjected every important office, even the sacred one of judge, to the fitful fancies of a vulgar crowd. In a word, by means of this popular fallacy, the democratic party has very nearly reduced the republic of the United States to an Irish mobocracy. Government is a means, not an end. The end in view is the predominance of justice. If that end be attained, it matters little by what machinery it is worked out. If it be not attained, then the most specious constitution is a blunder and a failure.

"In England I think the just will of the people is, on the whole, fairly represented by the Government, though I believe it is more in spite of our 'constituted authorities' than by *means of* them. Intelligent public opinion—with occasional *interregna* of stupid John-Bullism—is the real ruler of England. In so far we are, therefore, essentially a self-governing people. Are the Americans, in this sense, a self-governing people, or are they ruled by that numerical majority of the people, which is neither the wisest nor the justest? I hesitate to answer. Intelligent Americans have themselves hesitated to answer this question to me. Some events—such as the late election—would lead one to fear that the unwise and unworthy multitude predominates; and yet I cannot overlook that latent force of virtue and wisdom which makes itself as yet too little felt in public affairs, but which assuredly is there, and which will come forth, I am convinced, when the hour of trial comes, to save the country.

"The popular notion of equality is no less superficial than that of liberty. The Democrat prizes an outward, material equality; not the essential, inward, equality, that is rooted in man's humanity, and that exists in spite of all outward differences. Hence he is not satisfied with essential equality: he must have an outward monotony of condition. The people must all ride in the same car, and sit at the same table, and vote at the same polling-place. It is considered a degradation for one to serve another, and the very name of servant is abominated. In all this there is a want of true wisdom and true dignity. It is right to assert the dignity and worth of manhood, but it is a weakness and a folly to rebel against those civil and domestic distinctions which originate in the nature of things, and which therefore carry no real dishonour with them. Why should not a poor man consent to ride in a less luxurious car, paying a proportionate fare, as well as live in a less luxurious house, paying a proportionate rent? So with service. There is nothing essentially degrading in one man performing certain menial offices for another. The degradation arises only when the office is performed in a menial spirit. In itself, all labour, even the most menial, is honourable when performed in the true spirit of duty. The Americans will cease to disparage domestic service when they learn to take a higher view of human equality. The false views of equality now rife lead to contradictions and compromises that are sometimes almost ludicrous, for the force of things is always in contest with false ideas.

"A distinction of class is pretty generally maintained among the travelling and hotel-living public by virtue of the national chivalry for the 'ladies.' On some lines there is a 'ladies' car;' in the hotels there are 'ladies' parlours,' 'ladies ordinaries,' a 'ladies' saloon,' and so on; in all of which I could easily see that part of the object, if not the whole, was to get quietly and decently over the theoretical equality among the 'sovereign people.' It is rather curious to hear their mode of address: a labourer is always 'this gentleman,' whereas a gentleman in address and appearance is 'this man.' In the one case the poor man must be raised to a level with the gentry, in the other the gentleman must be levelled to an equality with the people. To be called a 'man,' therefore, is an acknowledgment of your gentility; to be called a 'gentleman' infers your want of position. A master tailor said to me to-day, pointing to a coatless, cross-legged snip, 'This gentleman will fix your button.' Had he told the man to sew on my button he would have said, 'Sam, fix this man's button.' But with all this confusion of ideas, and with all these practical absurdities, I still am pleased even with this external and very imperfect assertion of man's dignity and equality. With all its blunders and absurdities, it is better than the stolid subservience of the lower classes, such as is preached and taught by our English parsons to their degraded chawbacons. Men cannot all at once learn the true nature of such divine notions; the first step is to grasp some rude adumbration of the ethereal thing. In time they will pass from the husk to the kernel. Our own Scotch working-class is in the same stage of development; they have learnt to despise subserviency, but they mistake rudeness and coarseness for independence. When the poor feel more assured of their essential equality with the rich they will put off their present harsh and morose manners. So, when the Americans understand better true equality, they will tolerate the necessary distinctions of society."

Mr. Stirling's home politics, we believe, have been of a strong Liberal cast, "a Whig, and something more." His following opinions, therefore, on the results of universal suffrage in the States, are of opportune value, when even Lord Derby almost promises us a new Reform Bill in 1859:—

"I crossed from Havannah with a distinguished Southern lawyer, a man of great talent, who was born in France and educated in Germany, and who, having resided 30 years in the States, may be supposed to be sufficiently cosmopolitan in his views. He considers, in common with most intelligent Americans I have met, that the plague of this country is her universal suffrage. The worth and intelligence of the nation have not their due weight. But how is this evil to be remedied? There's the rub. You cannot unliberalize political institutions. The evil influence which you deplore is an insurmountable obstacle to its own reform. Some trust for a remedy in the 'common schools.' I do not; for I do not believe that any mere book learning, however thorough, can educate men to an intelligent use of political institutions. How much less need we look for political salvation from the hornbooks and pothooks of a primary school! If America had nothing but her common schools between her and ruin I should tremble for her fate; and some very intelligent men do tremble for her fate. Some look to a military despot as the most probable *Deus ex machinâ*. For my part, I have still good hope of the future of the States—especially the Northern ones—although I do not see how reform is to be effected. I put my trust in the inborn worth, intelligence, and energy of the people. These admirable qualities have hitherto helped the Republic over all her difficulties, and I trust to them to overcome the difficulties yet before her. It is the struggle with difficulties that makes the man, and I believe that the Anglo-Saxon of the New World, like him of the Old, will be strengthened, not overcome, by his painful wrestling.

"The gentleman to whom I have referred told me that Europeans can have no idea of the extent of corruption in this country; and really the evidence which is forced upon me of corruption, both in municipal and general government, is such that it is impossible to resist it, even making all due allowance for the exaggeration of party-statement. This evil, too, I believe, has its root in the ultra-Democratic nature of American institutions. The populace is the source of authority, and those only can arrive at power who are willing to propitiate the populace even at the expense of principle. Hence a race of trading politicians, who live by pandering to popular whim and prejudice, while men who respect themselves and insist on the luxury of 'keeping a conscience' are, as a rule, shut out from all participation in public affairs. A politician here, as my informant said, is more thoroughly tonguetied than in the most despotic State of Europe. He dare not, for his life, express an opinion hostile to that of his constituents. The first moment of his independence would be the last of his power.

"This is a lamentable state of things in a country that calls itself free; and yet, both from my own private observation, and from the public and too striking proofs which the South has lately afforded of its intolerance of contradiction on points of essential moment I believe the statement to be true to the letter.

"The experience of America in this matter should not be lost on England. I hold that universal suffrage would be desirable, if with universal suffrage we could have good government, for the broader the basis of the social structure the better. We must not, however, sacrifice the end to the means. Good government (by which I mean a government which insures substantial justice) is the end of all society, and to sacrifice this to any theoretic fancy whatsoever is at once the shallowest, the most pedantic, and the most fatal of political blunders. This blunder, I conceive, has been committed by the Democratic party of the United States; and, while I would point out to our countrymen American clippers as a model of imitation, I would no less earnestly point to American polling-booths as a beacon of avoidance."

We now conclude our quotations by the author's following mature judgment on the past, present, and future of the American States:—

"New York, 4th May, 1857.

"Is America a success, or is it not? That, after all, is the question that most nearly concerns Europe and the world. That America, on the whole, is a success cannot now be denied. It has prospered, and prosperity is a rough, but trustworthy criterion of national excellence.

"As to the causes of American success there may be more difference of opinion. The Democratic theory is simply that a community long depressed by monarchy sprang, at the touch of Democracy, into noble and prosperous activity. This solution does not meet the facts. The colonies prospered before their independence; nay, judging by the growth of population, their prosperity was greater before than after the Revolution. Between 1749 and 1775, the population of the colonies rose from 1,046,000 to 2,803,000, or 6.46 per cent per annum. From 1790 to 1820, a nearly similar period, the aggregate population of the United States increased from 3,929,827 to 9,638,131, or at the annual rate of only 4·92 per cent. On the other hand, we have communities both in North and South America living under Democratic institutions, and yet sunk in hopeless stagnancy.

"To me American success seems the product of a noble race, acting with all the helps and none of the hindrances of older civilizations, on circumstances in themselves singularly favourable. First, as to race. The American is not a Saxon; he is an Englishman, one of that cross-breed which Emerson calls 'the best stock in the world.' And of this strong race the strongest came here—men scorning submission, and ready for that struggle with savage man and savage nature which was still more to brace their nerves. These men brought, too, noble faculties—the power of organization and of self-rule. And their self-rule was that real autocracy, the power of each individual man to think and act for himself. The autocratic faculty, the noblest a people can possess, was further unfolded by their colonial isolation, and by the equality of their condition. Again, this picked band of a picked people was set down in a land of peculiar promise. It had in profusion all the elements of industrial production, while seas, gulfs, lakes, and rivers gave those means of locomotion without which all other elements are null and void. Further, a vast variety of soil and climate created a natural division of labour most favourable to production, and which there was no temptation to annul by self-imposed restrictions. Then, America has been favoured by history no less than by nature. She has had the benefit of all those inventions which have revolutionized the productive powers of man. Canals, the steam-engine, the steam-boat, and *later*, just as it was needed, the railway, with its familiar spirit, the telegraph,—these are the obedient genii that have helped on the great work of American prosperity.

"Such were her aids; but America was no less happy in the absence of these clogs which hampered the progress of European nations. In England all our great reforms have been repeals—repeals of bigotry, of privilege, undue influence, and monopoly. Nay, what was the French Revolution, what the Reformation, but a repeal? All modern history is but the repeal of feudalism and ecclesiasticism. Now, America was saved all these impediments. She had neither State Church nor feudal aristocracy; she had no privilege to put down, no monopoly to abolish, and no debt to pay. She started in the race of progress the youngest athlete, and the least encumbered. How different from Old John Bull, toiling along with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the National Debt upon his back! Must we not marvel at the 'gameness' of the sturdy veteran, that still keeps a foremost place in the race of nations?

"The burdens which America bears are chiefly these:—Protective laws, pseudo-democratic institutions, and slavery. The first of these she will soon throw off: a protective policy cannot long coexist with education and publicity. The second will be a greater trial. Not the least evil of ultra-democracy is the difficulty of its reformation. Reform can only be effected by that power which itself is to be reformed. Nevertheless, here also we may hope much from the strong sense and conservative spirit of a cultivated class, rising every day in power. Finally, there is slavery. Peaceably or violently this incubus must now be got rid of, if America herself is to continue. American civilization and American slavery can no longer exist together. In the face of the world they have closed in deadly conflict, and the one or the other must be destroyed. For my part, I cannot believe it to be the Divine purpose that a remnant of barbarism should overthrow the civilization of a new world. Slavery must succumb.

"America, then, in my view, is a success, but a modified success. During the last half-century her social condition has improved—*her political condition has fallen off*. There is more power in the nation, more worth and wisdom in the people, but there is more corruption and more oppression in the Government. Believing strongly in the supreme force of truth and justice, I feel assured that the spiritual power which has been unfolded in the good and wise of the community will prevail over the pest of bad institutions; but it will be a hard struggle, and America will need all her energy and all her virtue.

"Meanwhile, what is more befitting for us Englishmen than to watch with intensest study and deepest sympathy the momentous strivings of this noble people? It is the same fight we ourselves are fighting—the true and absolute supremacy of right. Surely, nothing can more beseem two great and kindred nations than to aid and comfort one another in that career of self-ennoblement which is the end of all national as of all individual existence."

Mr. Stirling's publication of his travels was justified by their merit and value. We are loth to depreciate his volume by comments on defects. It is his first, and probably will not be his last, literary work. In the meridian of life, it is singular that a mind of such calibre and moral courage should have thus too long delayed its natural exercise. It accounts for a dash of dogmatism and severity which sometimes marks his pages and the confidence of his opinions; but this positiveness, authoritative pronunciation of speculative opinions and dogmas of political economy, though racy in style and epigrammatic, are faults in a superior writer. It is also not a little singular that an author who scruples not to tell sensitive Americans many unpalatable truths, should question that full right in journalists responsible for the conduct of our daily press. Mr. Stirling tenders advice to English public newspapers, and to the *Times* in particular. He deprecates "stinging" expressions in English comments on Transatlantic politics; but, although admitting the rapidly improving tone and conduct of the American press, he confesses its earlier vulgarity and occasional provocation. Mr. Stirling urges that a community of language subjects British criticism to be read and *felt* with acute interest, "and more particularly that of the London *Times*." He compliments us by his testimony that "every article in that great Letter-Press of England, bearing on America and American's is republished in every State of the Union, and perused with interest, not to say avidity, by all American men and women, boys and girls, from New York right across to San Francisco. We are equally complimented by Mr. Stirling and our Transatlantic readers; but in these times of free competition Mr. Stirling is not entitled to a monopoly of political commentary on other nations. No writer, perhaps, has more indulged in the demonstration of American weaknesses and passions than himself in these truthful Letters, as we have amply shown. A man of his experience of the world must know that the European periodical press has promptly to repel sudden outbreaks of a foreign press, or that much international mischief would ensue. We have, in this review of his volume, eulogised his spirit. Honouring, therefore, his imitation of our own example, we do not need his counsel, having no slavish fear of treading on the heels of truth. But, with Mr. Stirling, we are ardent and common *friends* of the American Alliance. Great Britain and the United States are "bone of bone, and flesh of flesh." The Patriarchs of old rejoiced in the multiplication of their offspring. The mother-country and our Anglo-Saxon self-emancipated colonists of America are both parties responsible for the original planting of slavery in the States. It will be a glorious day, and the extinction of a common dishonour, when the slaves of the Union obtain a Declaration of Independence.

MANNERS.—The custom-house officers of every nation I have yet travelled through have a different manner of examining your luggage. Your crusty phlegmatic Englishman turns over each article separately, but carefully; your stupid Belgian rummages your trunk as if he were trying to catch a lizard; your courteous Frenchman either lightfully and gracefully turns up your fine linen, as though he were making a lobster salad, or, much more frequently, if you tell him you have nothing to declare, and are polite to him, just peeps into one corner of your portmanteau, and says, "*C'est assez.*" Your sententious German ponders deeply over your trunk, pokes his fat forefinger into the bosom of your dress-shirts, and motions you to shut it again. But none of these peculiarities had the Russians. They had a way of their own. They twisted, they tousted, they turned over, they held writing-cases open, bottom upwards, and shook out the manuscript contents like snow-flakes; they held up coats and shirts, and examined them like pawnbrokers; they fingered ladies' dresses like Jew clothesmen; they punched hats, and looked into their linings; passed Cashmere shawls from one to the other for inspection; opened letters, and tried to read their contents (upside down); drew silk stockings over their arms; held boots by the toes, and shook them; opened bottles, and closed them again with wrong corks; left the impress of their dirty hands upon clean linen and virgin writing-papers; crammed ladies' under-garments into gentlemen's carpet-bags; forced a boot-jack into the little French actress's reticule; dropped things under-foot, trod on them, tore them, and laughed; spilled eau-de-Cologne, greased silk with pomatum, forced hinges, sprained locks, ruined springs, broke cigars, rumpled muslin, and raised a cloud of puff-powder and dentifrice.

INCOME.—No one is less respected than a man who muddles away a large income nobody knows how. For all expenditure there should be something to show, and that something ought to have either usefulness, or dignity, or permanence to recommend it. But every now and then we meet with cases of expenditure perfectly mysterious. A man of princely inheritance or preferment does nothing, makes no figure, helps nobody, has no expensive taste, yet not only spends every sixpence of his income, but gets into difficulties. His domain is neglected, his house ill-furnished, his equipages shabby, his servants ill-paid, his subscriptions in arrears, his hospitality mean, his sons stinted, his daughters portionless, his estate encumbered; everything goes to rack and ruin about him. Instead of performing his part in sustaining the great fabric of society, as far as his influence extends, there is one vast dilapidation. He may be said to crumble and crash in every direction. Nobody can say where the money is gone. It has not benefitted friends, assisted dependents, built churches, fertilised the soil, ornamented the country, delighted the town, or done anything that a man can lay his hand upon. It has all been dribbled and fribbled away on hollow pretences and petty occasions, without either system or object; it has won neither gratitude, nor admiration, nor respect.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES DAVIS are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, to move from his residence, Kent-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing in the best schools in England. Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, 13th July. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PARRAMATTA DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. E. G. FAIRMAN, Teacher in the Training School, Westminster, Middlesex, and six years engaged as Teacher under the Denominational Educational Board, Sydney, has opened a School at Mr. E. Rouse's New Buildings, Church-street. A sound secular education will be imparted to pupils.

JEWELLERY.—New Gold Brooches, Necklets, Studs, Gem Rings, &c., on SALE by G. J. DIXON, 280, George-street, opposite the London Chartered Bank. N.B.—Watches skilfully repaired; electro-plate on sale.

IMMIGRANTS per ship HERALD OF THE MORNING.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages were provided to this colony, in pursuance of deposits made under the Remittance Regulations, have arrived in the ship *Herald of the Morning*, and that they will be prepared to join their friends, the single females from the Institution, Hyde Park Barracks, on and after their arrival there, and the married families and single men from the ship, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.

Name of Immigrant.	From what county selected.
Beckly, John	Surrey
Sophia	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Hannah	Ditto
John T.	Ditto
Bone, Robert	Middlesex
Sophia	Ditto
Augusta	Ditto
Robert W.	Ditto
Cahill, Thomas	Tipperary
Judy	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Cane, Thomas	Surrey
Catherine	Ditto
Catherine E.	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Daly Thomas	Clare
Bridget	Ditto
Devett, John	Ditto
Honora	Ditto
Dynan, Thomas	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Fadden, Richard	Mayo
Mary	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Flood, Thomas	Tipperary
Margaret	Ditto
Gibbs, Thomas	Middlesex
Sophia	Ditto
Hagerty, James	Derry
Mary	Ditto
John	Ditto
Susan	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Haswell, Archibald	Surrey
Mary	Ditto
Hear, John	Down
Jane	Ditto
John	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Heffernan, Dennis	Tipperary
Mary	Ditto
Hill, John	Queen's
Ellen	Ditto
Kirk, Armour	Renfrew
Mary	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Lumsden, John	Linlithgow
Ann	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
John	Ditto
Marion	Ditto
Packham, Richard	Kent
Mary	Ditto
Horace	Ditto
John	Ditto
Pearce, James	Middlesex
Anne	Ditto
James C.	Ditto
Henry J.	Ditto
William T.	Ditto
Quean, Patrick	Limerick
Judith	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
William	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Johanna	Ditto
Reedy, Thomas	Ditto
Johanna	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Johanna	Ditto
Regan, John	Galway
Ann	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Stapleton, Alfred	Middlesex
Louisa	Ditto
Harriett	Ditto
Stewart, James	Donegal
Catherine	Ditto
James	Ditto
Willoughby, Joseph	Sussex
Elizabeth Jane	Ditto
John	Ditto
Wright, Ephraim	Leicester
Martha	Ditto
Alfred	Ditto
Ardlam, William	King's County
Ballinger, Michael	Clare
Barnes, Elephteria	Surrey
Barrett, William	Cork
Brennand, James	Mayo
Brady, John	Down
James	Ditto
Burke, James	Tipperary
Thomas	Meath
Ralph	Ditto
Butler, Richard	Tipperary
Carr, Edward	Ditto
Clugston, Samuel	Armagh
Connolly, Bartholomew	Galway
John	Ditto
Corley, Patrick	Louth
Corby, Francis	Ditto
Daly, Michael	Clare
Doherty, Robert	Londonderry
Donaghue, Michael	Limerick
Duffy, John	Clare
Dunn, John	Tipperary
Egan, John	Clare
Enright, John	Limerick
Padlow, Edward	Lancaster
Fenely, James	Tipperary
Flannery, Patrick	Clare
Flood, Thomas	Tipperary
Patrick	Ditto
Flynn, John	Mayo
Gleeson, John	Tipperary
Graham, Robert	Fermanagh
Gralton, Cornelius	Mayo
Ann	Ditto
Grover, George	Sussex
Hagerty, Charles	Derry
Richard	Ditto
Hanlihan, John	Kerry
Hartigan, James	Monaghan
Hear, Hugh	Down
Hickey, John	Clare
Hind, John	Ditto
Hudson, Michael	Kilkenny
James	Ditto
Keddie, William	Linlithgow
Kenna, Patrick	Queen's County
Thomas	Ditto
Keogh, John	Clare
Knox, John	Wigton
Lamphier, Joseph	Tipperary
Linergard, William	Ditto
Little, James	Dublin
Lumsden, Alexander	Linlithgow
McMullen, Charles	Antrim
Madden, Thomas	Mayo
Murphy, Thomas	Cork
Murray, Stephen	Clare
James	Ditto
Nay, Benjamin	Middlesex
Noonan, John	Limerick
David	Ditto
O'Byrne, Garrett	Wicklow
Packham, William	Kent
Quigley, John	Clare
Reardy, Patrick	Ditto
Reedy, John	Limerick
Thomas	Ditto
James	Ditto
Reynolds, Martin	Clare
Smith, Michael	Cavan
Taylor, John	Kilkenny
Walsh, Edmund	Clare
Woodland, John	Sligo
Ardlam, Mary	King's County
Ballinger, Bridget	Clare
Elizabeth	Ditto
Burnes, Susannah	Surrey
Julia	Ditto
Beckley, Laura	Ditto
Bentley, Eliza	Stafford
Eliza Christian	Ditto
Brady, Elizabeth	Down
Bryan, Catherine	Tipperary
Burke, Judy	Kilkenny
Butler, Mary	Tipperary
Margaret	Ditto
Judith	Ditto
Corley, Eliza	Louth
Margaret	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Cupples, Ann Eliza	Armagh
John	Ditto
Daly, Ellen	Clare
Denan, Bridget	Clare
Flannery, Susan	Clare
Geary, Mary	Cork
Bridget	Ditto
Gould, Ellen	Cork
(Saunders) Marianne	Ditto
Hagerty, Susan	Derry
Harris, Harriet	Somerset
Anne	Ditto
Emma	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Hear, Jane	Down
Elizabeth	Ditto
Hefferman, Catherine	Tipperary
Bridget	Ditto
(Shannahan) Patrick	Ditto
Hogan, Ann	Galway
Hogan, Honorah	Tipperary
Hudson, Mary	Kilkenny
Hughes, Margaret	Monaghan
Keating, Johanna	Tipperary
Kirk, Catherine	Renfrew
Lellis, Mary	Galway
Leader, Hannah	Surrey
Lumsden, Ann	Linlithgow
Agnes	Ditto
M'Cabe, Margaret	Monaghan
Madden, Honora	Lancaster
Moss, Sarah	Tyrone
Mary	Ditto
Murphy, Catherine	Cork
Murray, Honora	Tipperary
Murray, Bridget	Clare
Musgrave, Catherine	Lancaster
George R.	Ditto
John	Ditto
Musgrave, Agnes	Westmoreland
O'Mara, Bridget	Kilkenny
Queen, Mary	Limerick
Bridget	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Quin, Johanna	Cork
Reeves, Elizabeth	Somerset
Janet	Ditto
Reidy, Bridget	Limerick
Reynolds, Mary	Clare
Royce, Eliza	Lincolnshire
Martha	Ditto
Shine, Catherine	Athlone
Smith, Elizabeth	Northampton
Stewart, Martha	Tyrone
Symons, Dorcas	Wilts
Taylor, Elizabeth	Kilkenny
Walpole, Ann	Kilkenny
Woodland, Ellen	Sligo.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25th June, 1858.

LYCEUM ACADEMY.—MIDWINTER EXAMINATION.—The following Pupils obtained prizes for the highest places by marks, in their respective classes during the past quarter:—

English Grammar.—Tierney, Hensley, Bones, Curtis, Acutt, Phillips

Latin Grammar.—Owen, King 1, Harpur 2, Baylis, Bones 2, Phillips, Smart

Delectus.—Harpur, Edwards, Driver

Cæsar.—Tierney, Bones 1

History.—Curtis, Bones, Tierney, Owen, King 1, Phillips, Smith 2, Acutt 1, Yarnton 2, Fisk

Spelling.—Harpur 3, Saber, Burnell, Ireland, Bennett

Maps.—Black, King 1, Kellick

Geography.—Tierney, Curtis, Davies, Owen, Bones, Phillips, Acutt 1, Russell, Smith, Fisk, Black, M'Kinnon

Exercises.—Tierney, Miles, Boles, Driver, Soles 2.

AT THE VIVA VOCE EXAMINATION.

History.—Miles, Driver, Phillips, Smith, Longford, M'Kinnon

Geography.—Wright, Curtis, King, Smith, Stenhouse, Acutt

English Grammar.—Bones, King, Kinsela, Smith, Burnell

Arithmetic.—Tierney, Bones, Miles, Acutt, Harpur, Acutt 2

Spelling.—Bennett, Phillips, Saber, Smith, Kinsela, Smith 2, Burnell, Fitzhardinge, Bargoa 2

Cæsar.—Tierney, Bones

Delectus.—Driver, Edwards

Latin Grammar.—Hensley, Bones, Baylis, Driver, Harpur

French.—Bones, Owen, Miles, Hensley

German.—Edwards, Lavers, Miles

Drawing.—Bones, Tierney

W. SPENCE CREENY, Principal.

Just Published, Covered in Cloth, Price 15s.,

THE SYDNEY MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND ART, Vol. 1, containing, by authority, the proceedings of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society, and the Philosophical Society of New South Wales.

The importance of retaining a permanent record of the various papers that are from time to time submitted to scientific bodies in this city, and the advantage of a public medium of communication between scientific men in distant parts of the colony, led to the establishment of the above magazine.

The first vol. is now completed, and may be had at the publisher's, JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

HOLY HOMES! Holy Homes!!—Are you reading Holy Homes, a thrilling tale of London life, now publishing?

BELL'S LIFE of TO-MORROW.—Secure copies early in the day to prevent disappointment.

MORE FUN at the POLICE OFFICE.—Read BELL'S LIFE of to-morrow.

SWALLOWING a LIVE OYSTER.—Read BELL'S LIFE of to-morrow.

LATEST TURF INTELLIGENCE.—The Redwood Dinner, &c. Read BELL'S LIFE of to-morrow.

TO LEATHER SELLERS and SHOEMAKERS.—Mrs. DAVIS, of Park-street, will sell off her stock-in-trade at cost prices. All accounts owing or due to be settled forthwith.

PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, and new Music, ex Isabella C. Jones. MOSS, Hunter-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS will effect rapid cures of indolent sores, and every variety of scrofula; they act so miraculously upon the system as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. The pain and malignity of the appearance of the disease is instantaneously soothed by the application of the ointment, while the pills produce an equally beneficial alteration in the internal members, until at last all traces of the disease both internally and externally disappear. It is for this reason that these remedies are advocated by all modern practitioners after every thing else has been found unsuccessful. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

MOREWOOD and ROGERS' Patent Galvanised Iron Tinned Tiles.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a bill in Equity has been filed in the Supreme Court, on behalf of the patentees, and holders of letters of registration under the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 24 of the above manufacture, of which a specification was duly deposited in the proper office, and that an injunction, bearing date the 16th day of June instant, has been granted against the firm of Flower, Salting, and Co., restraining the sale of certain tiles, not the patentees' manufacture, but corresponding with the patented tiles, which have been recently received by them as consignees for SALE in contravention of the rights of the patentees: And all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, selling, or dealing in any tiles of the kind and description last abovementioned, not of the patentees' manufacture, and against in any manner infringing their patent and letters of registration. Dated this 24th day of June, 1858.

SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors for Mr. E. C. Weekes, attorneys for the patentees.

SYDNEY FANCY BAZAAR, George-street, opposite Wynyard-square. Just opened, Clock-work Toys.

SYDNEY FANCY BAZAAR, late Civet Cat, George-street. Elegant cut glass Lustres, 30s. the pair.

SELLING OFF.—RICHARD LAMB is selling off the remainder of his stock, in a room at the back of his late shop in George-street. Observe the prices:—

Best quality of pebble spectacles, 10s. per pair
Ditto with glass, 1s. per pair
English lever hunting watches, 100s., worth £8 10s.
Silver verge hunters, 21s., very stout cases
Best gold wedding rings, £2 14s. per oz.
Jewellery, plate, lamps, &c., &c., equally cheap.
Entrance down the gateway.

FRENCH STAYS, from 18 to 40 inches wide, and from 12s. to 60s., at the French Stay Warehouse, 21, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, ex MAID OF JUDAH:—

Moore's patent floating ball washing machines, various sizes, with levers and fly wheels
Swift's patent washing machines, various sizes
Adler's ditto knife-cleaning machines
Rowland's patent magic washing soap
Newton and Son's globes, various sizes.

A. CAPORN and CO., sole agents, Queen's-place.

OPOSSUM RUG, new and superior quality, £3. Opposite Mr. Bones', baker, Lower George-street.

COAL, Charcoal, Coke, Firewood, and Lime, of the best quality, delivered in the City or Suburbs. Every bag of coal is weighed, and contains 112 lbs. net. Dry wood, cut by steam, any length required. Fresh lime always on hand. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

TIMBER, TIMBER, TIMBER.—Large importations of American rough and dressed lumber, hardwood, oak plank, shingles, palings, laths, doors, sashes, &c. &c. For SALE, at very low prices. The trade and country buyers liberally dealt with. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

NEWTOWN.—To be SOLD, a 4-roomed verandah Cottage, freehold. Entrance hall from front to back. Apply to Mr. MORRIS, timber merchant.

STORE CATTLE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE some very well bred lots of store cattle—

2000 half cows and steers
1000 cows
20.0 mixed
1000 spayed cows
1200 from six months upwards.

115, York-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	... ...	One shilling.
Four ditto	... ...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	... ...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	... ...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

SYDNEY.: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, June 25, 1858.